

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, March 8, 1989

The House met at 2 p.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We pray, O merciful God, that Your glory will transcend all the ordinary concerns that we face and cause us to lift our eyes to the ultimate purposes of life. May not the pressures and problems of each day keep our sights only to that which is close to us, but may Your Spirit give the purpose, direction, and indeed the joy that comes from Your Word of hope and of truth. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Would the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GLICKMAN] kindly lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. GLICKMAN led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Haller, one of its clerks, announced that the order entered by the Senate on February 22, with respect to the Senate hearing arguments on and disposing of the motions filed by Judge Alcee L. Hastings to dismiss articles 1 through 15 and article 17 of the articles of impeachment be modified so that proceedings that were scheduled to occur on March 8 and 9 be postponed to occur on Wednesday, March 15 and Thursday, March 16.

The message also announced that pursuant to sections 276d-276g, title 22, of the United States Code, as amended, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. CONRAD as chairman of the Senate delegation to the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group during the 101st Congress.

DO NOT TREAD ON THE AMERICAN FLAG

(Mr. MONTGOMERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, the American flag does not belong on the floor. Despite this very fundamental American belief, it is reported that an art institute in Chicago has chosen to display our grand symbol in this degrading manner.

There have been significant repercussions resulting from this decision, several of which have been prominently reported by the Nation's newspapers and wire services. Veterans of some of our national service organizations have publicly protested the display; approximately 600 people in a Sunday demonstration marched on the institute. It has been reported that an Alexandria, VA, art teacher was arrested on a felony flag desecration charge after she stepped on the flag as it lay spread across the floor. Other news accounts state that an Illinois State senator has vowed to have the museum official in charge of exhibitions arrested on charges of desecrating the American flag. And I'm sure there will be more to come in this controversy.

I believe that the manner in which we treat the American flag reveals much about how we regard ourselves as a free and independent society. In a Supreme Court decision in 1907, Justice Harlan said:

The flag is the symbol of the Nation's power, the emblem of freedom in its truest, best sense. It is not extravagant to say that to all lovers of the country it signifies government resting on the consent of the governed; liberty regulated by law; the protection of the weak against the strong; security against the exercise of arbitrary power; and absolute safety for free institutions against foreign aggression.

In a Flag Day speech, President Woodrow Wilson expressed his sentiments about the American flag as follows:

I know of nothing more difficult than to render an adequate tribute to the emblem of our nation. For those of us who have shared that nation's life and felt the beat of its pulse it must be considered a matter of impossibility to express the great things which that emblem embodies.

Mr. Speaker, the Stars and Stripes is the bloodshed of nine wars and countless conflicts to preserve freedom and democracy. It is the spirit and determination of a society that cares for its people. It is the history of struggle and the record of success. It is power,

glory, and honor. It is adversity and peace. It is the grandest sight in a foreign land. It is hope. It is home.

Unfurled on battlefields around the globe, rolling and flapping in the coliseum breeze, draped over the coffins of those who have fought for her honor, and shining in the silent stillness of the Moon, the Stars and Stripes is our belief in ourselves and our dreams of what we can become.

In his historic speech to a joint session of Congress on September 9, 1971, Col. James B. Irwin, one of the Apollo 15 astronauts who landed on the Moon, said:

The proudest moment of my life was when I saluted our American flag that we had planted on the plain at Hadley-Apennine.

Mr. Speaker, today the flag flies over the Nation's Capitol and the U.S. Supreme Court. It flies over all our national cemeteries throughout the world. We affectionately refer to our flag as "Old Glory" and citizens throughout our country desire that it be treated with great respect.

Still, there are those few who have no feelings for our Nation's symbol and we have had to enact a criminal statute to address their shortcomings. On July 5, 1968, President Johnson signed into law a provision that whoever knowingly casts contempt upon any flag of the United States by publicly mutilating, defacing, defiling, burning, or trampling upon it shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

Today, I am introducing a bill that would amend the law by providing that the same penalty be imposed upon anyone who knowingly displays the flag of the United States on the ground or on the floor, as was the case at the aforementioned art display.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, it is true that freedom of expression is also a basic American principle, but it can and should coexist with a sense of reverence for the flag and all that it means to Americans. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

THE 1990'S, "THE DECADE OF THE BRAIN"

(Mr. CONTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, while last month we celebrated the birthday of George Washington, the Father of

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Our Country, it also marked the birth of a founding father of another sort—160 years ago, Silas Mitchell, the "Founder of Neurology," was born.

If Silas were alive today, he would marvel at our advances in the study, care, and treatment of brain-related disorders. But he would also realize that we have much more to learn, and that the next decade could bring the most amazing improvements yet in the study of the brain.

To recognize and support the advances our scientists are making in the treatment of brain disorders, today I am introducing, with 84 of my colleagues, a resolution to declare the 1990's the "decade of the brain."

I ask all my colleagues to join me in commemorating these advances by cosponsoring my resolution.

The decade of the brain. Think about it.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1087

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1087.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

SOME OF THE REAGAN CUTS ARE UNCONSCIONABLE AND OUGHT TO BE CORRECTED

(Mr. BENNETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, when I was home in Jacksonville, FL, last weekend, a widow of a Navy officer told me that her allotment from her husband's pension that was set aside in a contract between the Navy and her husband, which allotted her so much money, has now been reduced because she also gets Social Security. This was an attack upon entitlements which she could not understand.

I cannot understand it either.

When I realize the tremendous cuts that were made in taxes at the beginning of the last administration and that we are now catching up that kind of money out of the hides of little people and out of the contracts we have had with people for entitlements, which they have earned under contract, I think it is unconscionable and ought to be corrected.

To selectively impose such financial loss on the retired serviceman who has served his country long and loyally—and on the widows of such retirees—is bureaucracy at its worst, and is plainly unjust.

If there must be sacrifices for budget balancing, then let the burden fall equally across all comparable programs. Our Nation must not selective-

ly penalize those who have given the prime years of their lives to the Nation's defense.

TARGETING THE WASTE IN OUR FEDERAL BUDGET

(Mr. HASTERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend I was invited by the Warrenville, IL, Kiwanis Club to come to their weekly meeting and accept a check for \$100—a small amount as budget discussions go on this floor. But the check is for an important cause.

The check is made out to the U.S. Treasury and is earmarked for reduction of the national debt. It comes from the 55 members of the Warrenville Kiwanis Club and is an indication of the urgency that some of us view our fiscal situation. The Kiwanis members have decided they cannot sit back and wait for someone else to take care of this problem. And they have challenged the 9,000 other Kiwanis Clubs to match their contribution.

Mr. Speaker, we should heed an important message from America's heartland—Warrenville is a community of less than 10,000. Our foremost priority this session should be to make reasoned decisions targeting the waste that we all know exists in our Federal programs. It is also time to pass the balanced budget amendment and line item veto.

This check is an important reminder that our constituents want us to make those difficult decisions and they are willing to join us in their own unique way. Warrenville and America will be watching to see how we accept our challenge. I hope we remember it in the weeks and months ahead.

APPOINTMENT AS MAJORITY MEMBERS OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 303, House Resolution 84, 101st Congress, the Chair appoints as majority members of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, the following Members of the House:

Mr. RANGEL of New York, chairman;
Mr. BROOKS of Texas;
Mr. STARK of California;
Mr. SCHEUER of New York;
Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois;
Mr. AKAKA of Hawaii;
Mr. GUARINI of New Jersey;
Mr. FASCELL of Florida;
Mr. FAUNTROY of the District of Columbia;
Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey;
Mr. LEVINE of California;
Mr. ORTIZ of Texas;

Mr. SMITH of Florida;
Mr. TOWNS of New York;
Mr. TRAFICANT of Ohio;
Mr. MFUME of Maryland;
Mr. BRENNAN of Maine; and
Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

APPOINTMENT OF MAJORITY MEMBERS OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 203, House Resolution 84, 101st Congress, the Chair appoints as majority members of the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families the following Members of the House:

Mr. MILLER of California, chairman;
Mr. LEHMAN of Florida;
Mrs. SCHROEDER of Colorado;
Mrs. BOGGS of Louisiana;
Mr. McHUGH of New York;
Mr. WEISS of New York;
Mr. ANTHONY of Arkansas;
Mrs. BOXER of California;
Mr. LEVIN of Michigan;
Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut;
Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia;
Mr. SIKORSKI of Minnesota;
Mr. WHEAT of Missouri;
Mr. MARTINEZ of California;
Mr. EVANS of Illinois;
Mr. DURBIN of Illinois;
Mr. SKAGGS of Colorado; and
Mr. SARPALIUS of Texas.

APPOINTMENT OF MAJORITY MEMBERS OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 103, House Resolution 84, 101st Congress, the Chair appoints as majority members of the Select Committee on Hunger the following Members of the House:

Mr. LELAND of Texas, chairman;
Mr. HALL of Ohio;
Mr. PANETTA of California;
Mr. FAZIO of California;
Mr. KOSTMAYER of Pennsylvania;
Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota;
Mr. CARR of Michigan;
Mr. PENNY of Minnesota;
Mr. ACKERMAN of New York;
Mr. ESPEY of Mississippi;
Mr. FLAKE of New York;
Mrs. PATTERSON of South Carolina;
Mr. FOGLIETTA of Pennsylvania;
Mr. BUSTAMANTE of Texas; and
Mr. McNULTY of New York.

□ 1410

APPOINTMENT AS MAJORITY MEMBERS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of clauses 6 (f) and (i) of rule X, the Chair appoints as majority members of the Select Committee on

Aging the following Members of the House:

Mr. ROYBAL of California, chairman;
Mr. PEPPER of Florida;
Mr. DOWNEY of New York;
Mr. FLORIO of New Jersey;
Mr. FORD of Tennessee;
Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey;
Mrs. LLOYD of Tennessee;
Mrs. OAKAR of Ohio;
Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE of Ohio;
Mrs. BYRON of Maryland;
Mr. WAXMAN of California;
Mr. SYNAR of Oklahoma;
Mr. DERRICK of South Carolina;
Mr. VENTO of Minnesota;
Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts;
Mr. LANTOS of California;
Mr. WYDEN of Oregon;
Mr. CROCKETT of Michigan;
Mr. SKELTON of Missouri;
Mr. HERTZ of Michigan;
Mr. BORSKI of Pennsylvania;
Mr. ERDREICH of Alabama;
Mr. SISISKY of Virginia;
Mr. WISE of West Virginia;
Mr. RICHARDSON of New Mexico;
Mr. VOLKMER of Missouri;
Mr. GORDON of Tennessee;
Mr. MANTON of New York;
Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas;
Mr. STALLINGS of Idaho;
Mr. CLARKE of North Carolina;
Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts;
Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York;
Mr. BILBRAY of Nevada;
Mr. JONTZ of Indiana;
Mr. COSTELLO of Illinois;
Mr. STAGGERS of West Virginia;
Mr. PALLONE of New Jersey; and
Mrs. UNSOELD of Washington.

RELIEF FOR SMALL AIRPLANE MANUFACTURERS

(Mr. GLICKMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the General Aviation Standards Act of 1989. An identical bill passed the Public Works Committee unanimously last year and had the support of over 200 cosponsors.

The need for this legislation remains critical. The American general aviation industry has been brought to its knees and is currently threatened by foreign manufacturers; not because of an inability to compete, but because of an unfair system of product liability laws is forcing U.S. general aviation manufacturers out of business.

The bill contains modest and reasonable changes in liability laws that apply to general aviation accidents, but contains no caps on awards or limitations on attorney's fees. It is supported by the entire general aviation community: manufacturers, consumers, and pilots.

I ask for my colleagues support for passage of this important legislation in the 101st Congress.

UNITED STATES SHOULD RESPECT POWER OF FREE ELECTIONS IN EL SALVADOR

(Mr. PACKARD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to address the House today about the upcoming election in El Salvador. Some critics are calling for reduction in aid should certain parties win. I believe that this message hurts the democratic process by encouraging Salvadorans to vote out of fear. Democracy in Central America is fragile and should not be tampered with in this manner.

Therefore, I call on both Congress and President Bush to respect the election results. We cannot impose our own prejudices upon this critical vote. The people will have spoken in a fair and legal manner. Our job in this Congress is not to impede free elections, but to encourage them. Some Members forget this goal. Many of us have, and will work here in the Congress to see that the results of a fair election are supported.

Morton Kondracke recently stated in the New Republic that "the last thing the problem-ridden country of El Salvador needs is for the support of the United States to be in doubt." Mr. Speaker, our Government has a history of allowing democracies to perish. For once, let us respect the power of free elections and listen to the voters in El Salvador.

REFUSENIK WOMEN HUNGER STRIKE

(Mr. FRANK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, today begins a 3-day hunger strike in the Soviet Union by a group known as Jewish Women Against Refusal. They are a group of enormously brave and steadfast women who are protesting against the absolutely unjustified refusal of the Soviet Union to allow them and their families to emigrate. There have been in the past months and year improvement in the situation in the Soviet Union. It makes it all the more puzzling to us why people like these women and their families continue to be victimized and denied the most basic of human rights.

There is a very mixed picture right now and we appeal to the Soviet Union to understand that it is not only morally compelled, but in fact, it would be in their own interests to resolve these conflicts, simply to allow

these people the basic rights that any human being ought to be able to exercise, and that is to leave a country when he or she is unhappy there.

The fact that so many of these women feel compelled to go on a hunger strike is an example of the depth of misery that they undergo. It simply is not worthy of any nation that wants to consider itself a great nation, to subject innocent people to this sort of punishment. I hope that Mikhail Gorbachev will heed the letters that I and others have written, that he will heed the pleas of these women and that he will, in fact, do what elementary human decency requires, allowing them to emigrate.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD my letter to him and a statement from the National Conference on Soviet Jewry, including a statement from these women.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, March 8, 1989.

His Excellency MIKHAIL GORBACHEV,
Chairman of The Presidium of The Supreme Soviet, The Kremlin, Moscow 103132,
R.S.F.S.R. USSR.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write to you to express my continued support for family reunification, for the freedom of movement by registering my strong support for a group of women who today are starting a hunger strike to protest the continued refusals by the authorities to grant those women and their families permission to emigrate.

First, the women I want to note in particular are:

From Moscow: Inna Uspensky, Evgenia Berenfeld, Ludmila Fridman, Tatyana Futoryanskaya, Olga Goldfarb, Elena Golovina-Lokshina, Polena Golub, Tamara Gurfink, Galina Livshitz, Alla Varshavskaya, Marina Gorelic-Salganic, Judith Lurie, Natalya Magazanik, Rimma Mushinskaya, Mela Novik, Elena Rappaport, Marina Shulman, Irene Sterkina, Natalya Stonova, Irene Tyomkina, Ludmila Yakhontova.

From Leningrad: Sofia Wander, Sheyla Alexandrovsky, Olga Gersheles-Dinkins, Olga Komsitskaya, Irene Pisarevskaya, Lilia Rabinovich, Sofa Wanda-Benenson, Olga Kagan, Lidia Axelrod, Olga Kelman, Olga Osrivskaya, Tamara Pliss, Marina Shmidt.

From Kiev: Oxana Kotlyer, Lubov Rozenberg, Larisa Kitovskaya.

From Vilnius: Karmela Raiz.

From Irkutsk: Ala Stomatova.

From Kharkov: Irina Ichkina.

From Dneprodzerzhinsk: Anna Markova.

As you know, many members of this group have waited for more than a decade for permission to be re-united with family in Israel and elsewhere. The decision to deny permission to emigrate often has been on the basis of "state secrets." That decision often seems arbitrary and in conflict with your own public statements about the life-span of any such "state secrets."

The Soviet Union has made some important steps in the past year, and I have been very pleased by the significant increase in the number of exit visas granted. At the same time, I remain disturbed by the harassment subjected to those who have tried and tried again over the years to obtain permission to emigrate. The campaign to in-

timidate these women and their families remains. My concern for these brave individuals and their families also remains, and that concern is very strong.

On January 19, 1989, as you now, the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe confirmed the right to emigrate, including the essential assurance that that right would be observed. The Soviet Union, as you know, committed itself to this, and acknowledged its commitment within the Soviet press.

In the spirit of the very positive steps which the Soviet Union has made in the area of human rights, I ask for another positive gesture—the granting of exist visas for these women and their families.

Your prompt consideration will be appreciated, and I look forward to your response.

BARNEY FRANK.

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOVIET JEWRY,
STATEMENT BY REFUSENIK WOMEN ON THE
EVE OF THEIR HUNGER STRIKE MARCH 8-10,
1989**

As in the past two years, refusenik women declare a three day hunger strike on March 8, International Women's Day.

There have been certain improvements in the problem of emigration throughout 1987 and 1988. However, there is still no legal mechanism for solving the problem. This accordingly affects the fate of people tragically. Repeated promises by Soviet authorities to line the problem up with their international commitments remain empty words.

The Soviet authorities have now divided the problem of emigration into two spheres: one is for people who apply to emigrate for the first time and the other is the release of refuseniks. Thousands of people who first apply are allowed to go rather quickly, while refuseniks remain an object of endless political bargaining at international negotiations and harassments by bureaucrats at home.

Lawlessness and arbitrary rule reign towards refuseniks detained for reasons of "state security." In most cases, they have been held beyond all reasonable time limits. Their problem is not resolved. In many cases refusal of permission for them to emigrate is confirmed, their term of waiting being extended monstrously. More and more "security" refuseniks appear, receiving refusals as hitherto without any lawful grounds.

Another big group of refuseniks are the poor relatives. Their situation is vivid testimony that the Soviet authorities refuse to comply with their own legislation. As a result, hundreds of people, including many women and children, are denied defense under law and are doomed to wage an endless overwhelming struggle against cruelty and inhuman treatment.

As a whole, the refusenik situation today exposes the old absence of legal foundation for solving the human rights problem in the Soviet Union. Accordingly, we again appeal to the Soviet and foreign public to support our just fight for observance of the right to emigrate, both for those who have been waiting for years, and for those who hope to use the right but cannot do so because there are no reliable assurances.

The right to emigrate, including essential assurance that it will be observed, has just been confirmed by the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The conference confirmed that right on January 19 and its decision was published in the Soviet Press.

Will the Soviet Union once again refuse to honor its commitments, so that we will again remain deceived victims of lawlessness and arbitrary rule?

**NATIONAL DAY OF CONCERN
FOR THE SUDAN**

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, people in Sudan are dying everyday. During the last 5 years, over 1 million people have died in the brutal civil war that ravages that country. Last year alone, between 250,000 and 500,000 people starved to death in Sudan.

I traveled to Sudan last January and in the camps I visited, I found many of the same images that haunted millions of Americans during the Ethiopian famine in 1985. We cannot just stand by as people are dying.

This week OXFAM America is sponsoring a National Day of Concern for the Sudan on Sunday, March 12. Americans are being asked to pray in their churches and synagogues and to undertake educational activities about the tragedy in Sudan.

OXFAM America is also urging people to congratulate President Bush for his quick initiatives to bring peace to Sudan and urge further positive actions.

Together, we can build momentum for peace in Sudan. I urge my colleagues and the American public to join with OXFAM America this Sunday in the National Day of Concern for the Sudan and to work for peace in that troubled land.

**INTRODUCTION OF BILL PRO-
HIBITING USER FEES FOR
OUTPATIENT CARE AT MILI-
TARY FACILITIES**

(Mr. BUSTAMANTE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will prohibit charging user fees for outpatient care in military treatment facilities.

Although active duty military dependents and retired military personnel and their dependents are currently entitled to medical care in military facilities at no cost, President Bush's budget request for fiscal year 1990 includes a proposal to impose user fees for such care. The budget proposal does not expand or improve the medical coverage of military retirees, it just charges them a fee for coverage they are already entitled to. This is nothing more than a new tax levied on active duty dependents and military retirees and their dependents.

The military services use the medical care entitlement as a recruiting in-

centive because it attracts people to join the military service for professional careers. Imposing a fee after promising free medical care to millions of service members constitutes a breach of faith by the Government. If implemented, the proposal would have a negative impact on recruitment, retention and, ultimately, on readiness. As a result instead of saving the Government money, the proposal will require more spending to maintain our readiness.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues' support for this legislation which will keep our commitment to military service members and avoid expensive remedies to maintain our readiness in the future.

**A VOTE ON BASE CLOSURE
BEFORE GAO REPORT WOULD
BE UNCONSCIONABLE**

(Mr. PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, under the base closing commission legislation, Congress has 45 legislative days to reject the Commission's report.

A joint resolution rejecting the Commission's work was introduced last week. Under the law, the resolution could be brought to the floor for a vote within the next 2 weeks.

But Mr. Speaker, under no circumstances should the House consider the Commission's report without having the information on which it was based and an analysis of that information by the GAO.

For 7 weeks the Defense Department stonewalled us and provided little information so we could determine if the Commission's project cost savings are real. Now they are more cooperative, but the information we have seen to date raises serious questions about how the Commission came to its conclusions.

The GAO is preparing an independent analysis of the recommendations and the assumptions the Commission used. Given the complex nature of the report and the wide-ranging effects the closures may have, it is essential that we have GAO's analysis before any vote.

GAO knows how urgently their report is needed. In light of the hundreds of communities that may be adversely affected by a closure, a vote in the House before GAO's report is available would simply be unconscionable.

□ 1420

**OUR DEBT POLICIES AS THEY
RELATE TO THE THIRD WORLD**

(Mr. JONTZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONTZ. Mr. Speaker, newspaper headlines the last couple of days have reported that the Bush administration is growing concerned about developments in Latin America and is rethinking our Nation's Third World debt policies.

This rethinking is long overdue. The effect of our debt policies has been to lower the standard of living for millions of people in South America and Central America, to create economic and political instability in that region, and here at home to cut off foreign markets for American farm products at a time when exports are increasingly critical to American agriculture.

The simple fact is that in order to raise cash to send to the banks, Brazil and Argentina have increased agricultural production, have reduced internal consumption, and have undercut the United States in world oilseed and grain markets.

Mr. Speaker, as the Treasury Department considers our Government's approach to the debt crisis, the opportunities for increasing farm exports by relieving these nations of the necessity of raising so much cash to make debt payments should be kept in mind. It is not that we ought to ask that the concerns of American agriculture be the only interest of the Treasury Department in developing our debt policies, but they certainly ought to be one concern.

AUTHORIZING TELEVISION BROADCASTS TO CUBA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BORSKI). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which would authorize the United States Information Agency to begin television broadcasts to Cuba.

For fiscal year 1989, \$7.5 million was appropriated for the purchase, rent, construction, improvement, and equipping of facilities for TV Marti. The appropriation included funds for startup operations and a 90-day operational test which is not due to be completed until sometime in fiscal year 1990.

My bill would authorize \$12 million for the remainder of fiscal year 1990 and a full \$16 million for fiscal year 1991. I understand these amounts conform with the administration's plans for funding TV Marti and I further understand that a formal administration request for fiscal year 1990 funding at the \$12 million level may soon be presented to Congress.

There could be no more opportune time than now to develop TV Marti. Last month, the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations released its report on the state of freedom in Cuba. The report made it clear that Fidel Castro continues to prevent the Cuban people from enjoying the same liberties and personal rights that are enjoyed by the

people of many other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

Over the years, we have found that people are willing to risk quite a bit to learn the truth. All over Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, people have huddled long into the night to listen to such bearers of accurate, objective, and comprehensive news as the Voice of America, the BBC, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe.

We now know that listeners in Cuba have been just as eager to hear the truth. A new survey shows that among recent Cuban arrivals to Panama, Madrid, and Miami, Radio Marti had been the "most listened to" radio station by 72 percent of the respondents and "listened to" by 86 percent of the sample. Only 44 percent reported "listening to" the most popular Cuban-operated station.

I believe those statistics are important. I remember the development of Radio Marti several years ago. Opponents of the station, groping for arguments, suggested that no one in Cuba would care, that they would view it as just another outlet for "Yankee propaganda." I believe these listener statistics should put those arguments to rest.

Today, Jorge Mas, the Chairman of the President's Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba, testified to the Subcommittee on International Operations. In his testimony, he makes a good point. Should Congress approve this bill, it will be the first time in more than 30 years that the Cuban people will be able to see pictures of the free world.

They say that a picture is worth a thousand words. I suspect that pictures of their neighbors in the Western Hemisphere would be worth a lot more to the Cuban people, who for an entire generation have been denied an opportunity to compare their lot with that of their neighbors. The contracts should be striking. For once, the Cuban people will get a graphic demonstration of the failures of the Castro revolution.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that broadcasts behind the Iron Curtain have been instrumental in forcing the Kremlin to concede certain freedoms to the people of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. So far, Fidel Castro has resisted making similar concessions. I believe TV Marti would be an excellent way to show the Cuban people what they too might accomplish with democratic political institutions and free markets.

PRIVATE LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. STARK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to provide for Federal and State standards for private long-term care policies.

As the Nation's elderly population grows the number of those requiring long-term care as well as the costs of what care will grow. As a result more and more individuals will seek to buy private long-term care insurance. It makes sense to develop the standards for regulating the sale of these policies while the long-term care insurance industry is still in its infancy.

Abuse of the public's trust has already been reported. Consumers Union, for example, reported in the May 1988 issue of Consumer Reports, that benefits and restrictions under current long-term care policies are at best difficult to understand. Because of the restrictions included in some policies, consumers who purchased these policies would receive virtually no protection against the costs of long-term care.

Federal and State standards are needed for long-term care insurance protection to prevent the same abuses which led the Congress to establish standards for Medicare supplemental insurance (MediGap) policies in 1980. As the Congress learned in the early days of the development of MediGap insurance, the elderly are vulnerable and can be frightened into buying useless or duplicative policies.

Long-term care insurance policies, unknown a few years ago, are now widely available. Currently some 70 companies have entered the field and are insuring approximately 500,000 individuals.

Unlike MediGap policies, which are regulated by Federal and State statutes, long-term care insurance policies are presently regulated in less than 20 States.

Finding ways to pay for long-term care is a serious problem today which will become even more problematic in the years to come. Currently about 2 million of the Nation's elderly are living in a nursing home. Thirty years from now that number will nearly double. Equal numbers of the elderly will also require long-term home- and community-based care. Nursing home care now costs an average \$25,000 per year and as much as \$40,000 in New York and California. By the year 2018, it will cost about \$55,000 if inflation stays at the moderate rates experienced recently.

Medicare pays for about 2 percent of nursing home expenditures while Medicaid, the Federal program that finances health services for the indigent, pays half of the \$38 billion presently expended for nursing home care. The other half of the \$38 billion represents the out-of-pocket cost borne by nursing home residents or their children.

The bill I am introducing establishes standards and consumer protections for long-term care insurance policies along the lines developed to regulate MediGap policies. These standards are commonly referred to as the Baucus standards after Senator MAX BAUCUS, the chief sponsor of the legislation.

The General Accounting Office, in its report of October 1986, found that passage of the Baucus standards has encouraged States to adopt standards at least as stringent as the Federal standards. They also found that the Federal law had "resulted in more uniform regulation of MediGap insurance and increased protection for the elderly against substandard and overpriced policies."

The legislation I am introducing today is similar in design to the Baucus standards statute and should create similar impetus for states to establish minimum standards and consumer protections for the sale of long-term care insurance.

The bill is an updated version of H.R. 5085, which I introduced July 14, 1988. I have revised the legislation to take into account the

following amendments the National Association of Insurance Commissioners [NAIC] added to their Long-Term Care Insurance Model Act and Model Regulations on December 16, 1988.

The NAIC Long-Term Care Insurance Model Act now contains a provision which prohibits long-term care insurance policies from conditioning eligibility for any benefits on a prior hospitalization requirement. This is a very significant change because, as Consumers Union points out, a majority of patients enter a nursing home without first being hospitalized. In short, eliminating the prior hospitalization requirement will mean that many more policyholders will be able to actually receive benefits under their policies.

The amended NAIC Model Act also prohibits conditioning eligibility for benefits provided in an institutional care setting on the receipt of a higher level of institutional care. This will again significantly expand the potential for receiving benefits under long-term care insurance policies as the elderly will be able to receive custodial care in a nursing home without first having to qualify for skilled nursing care.

The Model Act, as my legislation, now prohibits home health benefits from being conditioned upon the receipt of benefits in a prior institutional setting. Unfortunately, the NAIC did not go as far as my bill, and still allows policies under certain circumstances to condition eligibility of noninstitutional benefits on the prior receipt of institutional care. I am concerned that this provision will prevent too many elderly from receiving home health benefits under their policies and so have prohibited such conditioning of home health benefits in my bill.

I am also pleased to see the NAIC Model Act has been amended to improve the disclosure requirements so that it will be much easier to understand what the benefits and limitations in policies are. This will make it easier to compare one policy with another.

The NAIC Model Regulation has been amended to provide very important continuation and conversion rights for individuals who have bought group long-term care insurance policies and for various reasons lose eligibility to remain in the group.

The bill I am introducing today includes the disclosure and continuation and conversion amendments.

Further, in anticipation of action the NAIC is planning to take this summer, my legislation will require extended care insurance policies, that offer at least 6 months of long-term care, to be required to meet the standards contained in this bill. Currently, only those policies which offer at least 24 months of long-term care are regulated by the legislation.

The important features of the bill include:

MINIMUM STANDARDS

The bill establishes standards for long-term care policies requiring that they provide at least a minimum level of benefits, described below, and minimum expected loss ratios of 60 percent.

Like the MediGap amendment which incorporated the NAIC MediGap Model Act, the legislation incorporates most of the long-term care insurance model act and regulations developed by the NAIC and sets forth the same

two procedures for determining whether policies meet the Federal standards.

The NAIC model and the additional provisions of the proposed bill would require that policies:

First, include a guaranteed renewal;

Second, include a 30-day return policy;

Third, limit preexisting condition clauses to 6 months for conditions for which medical treatment was recommended by a physician or received preceding or following the effective date of coverage;

Fourth, not condition benefits on prior hospitalization or institutional requirements or limit benefits based on prior receipt of higher levels of services;

Fifth, not limit coverage to skilled nursing care nor provide significantly more coverage for skilled care in a facility than coverage for lower levels of care in a facility;

Sixth, limit eligibility for benefits to services (in facilities or otherwise) licensed in the State;

Seventh, contain a statement of the availability of, and limitations upon, long-term care benefits under Medicare;

Eighth, provide continuation and conversion rights for group policyholders;

Ninth, provide to each policyholder the telephone number of the commissioner or superintendent of insurance of the State in which the policy is issued; and

Tenth, provide at the time of solicitation a uniform disclosure statement.

Administration: The bill relies primarily on the States to enforce these standards.

Federal responsibilities involve determining whether State laws and regulations are equivalent to the Federal standards and certifying policies on a voluntary basis in States that do not have equivalent laws and regulations.

The bill provides that if a State has adopted standards that are at least as stringent as the Federal standards, policies regulated by the State are deemed to meet the Federal requirements.

The bill also establishes a voluntary certification program under which insurance companies could market policies as long-term care insurance in States that do not have laws and regulations equivalent to the NAIC model and the additional requirements.

Insurers can submit policies and supporting documents to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. If the Secretary determines that a submitted policy meets Federal requirements, it is certified and can be marketed as a long-term care insurance policy.

The bill establishes a Long Term Care Insurance Panel, consisting of the Secretary, three State commissioners of insurance and three individuals chosen from among Medicare beneficiaries and representatives of employers and labor. The panel is responsible for reviewing each State's insurance regulatory program and certifying those that meet the minimum standards contained in this bill. In States that do not obtain panel certification, as indicated above, the insurers may submit their policies to the Secretary of HHS for approval.

Penalties: The bill also establishes Federal sanctions, consisting of fines and/or imprisonment, for: (1) false statements or misrepresentation of a policy, and (2) mailing, advertising,

soliciting, or offering to sell a policy that has not been approved by the Secretary or the State.

Other Requirements: To further protect policyholders, the Secretary would also be required to provide information to each Medicare beneficiary to aid in evaluating the value of long-term care policies and the relationship of any policy to Medicare benefits. Such information would include the addresses and phone numbers of State and Federal agencies which could provide additional information and assistance regarding long-term care policies.

The Secretary would also be required to inform Medicare beneficiaries of actions which are illegal and provide a toll free number and information on reporting suspected violations.

Mr. Speaker, senior citizens must be protected from abusive and misleading advertising and worthless long-term care policies. For MediGap policies this only occurred after passage of the Baucus amendment. My bill provides the Federal leadership required to assure reasonable and necessary regulation of the sale of long-term care insurance. I hope my colleagues will join me in speedy passage of this important legislation.

LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE REASON IN SMALL AIRCRAFT LIABILITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. GLICKMAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GLICKMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the General Aviation Standards Act of 1989. This bill passed the Public Works Committee unanimously last year and had the support of over 200 cosponsors.

The need for this legislation remains critical. The American general aviation industry—consisting mostly of small planes and helicopters—has traditionally dominated the international marketplace. However, this once great industry has been decimated and is currently threatened by foreign manufacturers, not because of an inability to compete, but because an unfair system of product liability laws is forcing U.S. general aviation manufacturers out of business. As a result, Socata, Grob, Porsche, Rushmeyer, Sammi, and Agusta soon could replace the household names of Beech, Cessna, and Piper as the world's leading manufacturers of general aviation aircraft.

Liability costs for American manufacturers have skyrocketed—from \$24 million in 1977 to \$210 million in 1988, despite a steady improvement in safety. Liability costs are now the largest single cost component in the manufacture of an airplane, pushing the price of new aircraft beyond the reach of many consumers. The direct result is a drop in new aircraft sales from 18,000 units in 1978 to only 1,085 in 1987. As many as 70 percent of the jobs in the industry have been lost since 1980.

Foreign manufacturers, not encumbered by the high liability costs of American manufacturers, are moving rapidly to fill the void. At a time when we are all concerned about the competitiveness of American manufacturers, we are witnessing the demise of a high-tech-

nology industry that historically has contributed greatly to the domestic economy and the balance of trade. Congress has a special responsibility, by virtue of the pervasive Federal regulation of this industry, to act to resolve this crisis by enacting uniform Federal standards of liability. The bill contains modest and reasonable changes in liability laws but contains no caps on awards or limitations on attorney's fees. It is supported by the entire general aviation community: manufacturers, consumers, and pilots.

I hope you share my concern for this important American industry and the thousands of jobs involved and I ask for my colleagues support in the 101st Congress.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. ANNUNZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.]

E.B. LEON'S PASSING A LOSS TO ALL EL PASO

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. COLEMAN] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this opportunity to note with great sadness but with equally great admiration the passing of one of the most outstanding citizens of El Paso, TX, Mr. Eusebio Beltran Leon, known affectionately to all as E.B. Leon. More than anything else, his story is one of unsurpassable individual courage and persistence against the most daunting odds. It is a saga that began with the heroic way in which he first came to the United States and ended with a rich legacy of individual, family, and civic accomplishments that his loved ones, friends, and fellow El Pasoans will continue to cherish with fond memory and stirring inspiration.

E.B. Leon can only be characterized as the classic American success story. He was born in 1912 in Durango, Mexico, where he lived until the age of three, when Pancho Villa raided Durango, killed Mr. Leon's father and confiscated the family ranch. The surviving members of the family then began a 2-year, 672-mile trek on foot that ended in El Paso, TX. They were penniless upon arrival, and for some time the family lived in a tent at Seventh and Oregon Sts.

E.B. grew up in El Paso and enlisted in the U.S. Navy in World War II, where he won 13 Bronze Stars in the capture and occupation of Saipan, Guam, the southern Palau Islands, Leyte, Luzon, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. He was honorably discharged and took on a variety of jobs until he became an independent businessman in El Paso in 1954, an occupation he held for 27 years.

But he was concerned for far more than his immediate financial welfare. By the time of his death, he had dedicated 51 years of service to the League of United Latin American Citizens [LULAC]. He first joined LULAC in 1937 when he joined Council No. 34 in Albuquerque, NM. An organizer and community leader

in his own right, he helped organize LULAC Council No. 8 in El Paso in 1945 and has since won a host of awards from and on behalf of the organization. From 1956 to 1958, Mr. Leon was the National Assistant Expansion Cochairman. His contributions were so great and his leadership so compelling that in 1958 he was recognized as "The Hardest Working Organizer in the State of Texas." In June 1987, he was honored as the longest living active founding father at the LULAC National Convention.

As amazing as it may sound, E.B. Leon didn't stop there. His boundless energy and enthusiasm for helping others carried over to other important interests as well. He was a member of the YMCA, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Toastmasters International and the Council on Aging, where after his retirement from business he worked as a trained alcoholism counselor. Until recently, he served as an Advisory Board Member on the El Paso City Council's "Retired Senior Volunteer Program."

Mr. Speaker, the lifetime of accomplishment left behind by E.B. Leon is testimony to the heartfelt power of the American dream. In a shallow day and age marked by the worship of money, machines, and technology, the intensely human drama of a lifetime of service to others stands in awesome contrast. The life of E.B. Leon represents to me the traditional values of earlier generations that revered family, neighborhood, duty, country, sacrifice, hard work, and dedication.

E.B. Leon dreamed big dreams and he never lost faith in the special dream he called America. He acknowledged the country's flaws, particularly the state of race relations in the Southwest, but he worked for change and indeed, he saw things change in his own lifetime as the result of his efforts and hundreds of thousands who shared his dreams for this country.

Mr. Speaker, we will all miss E.B. Leon. But his legacy lives on just as his dreams for America live on, and his life will serve as a sterling example for those he left behind. It sends the needed message to an all too complacent generation that the American dream is still the most powerful vision this world has to offer. And, on a more personal level, it means that I will miss him very much. He was a supporter, a hard worker, and most of all, he was my friend. I shall miss him dearly, and I know that the people of the 16th Congressional District of Texas extend their sympathies and best wishes to his family.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KYL] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mr. KYL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

THE SATANIC VERSES

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KOSTMAYER] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr.

HYDEL and I take this time this afternoon to discuss an issue which should be of concern to everyone who cares about the right of public expression in this country and around the world. I want to speak just a very few minutes about my concerns about this issue and then yield to my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, and to others who may want to be heard on this matter.

Mr. Speaker, there are certain fundamental human values that set the United States apart as a people and as a society. These are fundamental values which have characterized our history. The most important value in my own view is the diversity and the pluralism which have always characterized American life. Specifically, this value is seen in the first amendment to the Constitution which says:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

There are unhappily, Mr. Speaker, values which all people do not share. The majesty of the first amendment, this right of public expression, is a fundamental. It is easily accepted when we are dealing with noncontroversial issues. Every American endorses it when we deal with easy issues or noncontroversial issues.

No one objects to the Girls Scouts being heard, no one objects to the PTA being heard, no one objects to the local debating society. But the first amendment is tested when the words written and the words spoken are controversial. That is the case with the book entitled "The Satanic Verses," written by a man called Salman Rushdie.

While other countries may accept the Ayatollah's death threat against the author of this book, we in this country do not accept it; we reject it. Yet last week, Mr. Speaker, and the week before, we say a number of examples around the country where the Ayatollah's edict was accepted. We saw demonstrations and marches here, in the United States endorsing the Ayatollah's death sentence. There were attacks on Walden Books and on a bookstore in Berkeley, CA, called Cody's Books. There was the firebombing of the Riverside Press in New York City which a week earlier had published an editorial in defense of the book's publication. There are bookstores throughout the United States refusing to sell the book out of fear for the safety of their employees and their customers. There are libraries in the country refusing to carry the book.

In Britain the foreign secretary nearly apologized for the book. We heard former President Carter charac-

terizing the book as "insulting." Both the British foreign minister and the former President of the United States missed the point. The point is now whether we like the book or do not like it. I suspect I would find it deeply offensive.

That is not the issue. The issue is the right of expression, the right to write a book, the right to read a book.

So this edict is having some effect throughout the United States. We see the cold hand of the Ayatollah, the cold hand of tyranny, being felt here in the sweet land of liberty.

These are always terribly painful and controversial issues. As I said, they are issues which are difficult and controversial. I remember some of them throughout my career here in the Congress. Should members of the American Nazi Party be permitted to march in Skokie, IL, home to so many Holocaust survivors? Should an artist's rendering which includes the desecration of the American flag in Chicago be closed by the courts? Should a Klansman elected in a free and fair election in Louisiana be seated in the Louisiana Legislature?

These are the tough questions that truly test whether or not we are sincere in our dedication to the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States. And when it comes to freedom of speech, there is no need to discuss the noncontroversial issues, only the ones that pain us and divide us.

But surely, Mr. Speaker, these are the cases that truly test whether or not we are sincere about our commitment to human freedom in the United States, no matter how offensive, no matter how repulsive, no matter how unpopular. Surely, Mr. Speaker, they test the strength of our system; they test the brilliance of our Constitution. Indeed they test the very meaning of American.

So, Mr. Speaker, I raise these issues here today in this place where controversy and debate are no strangers. If we can tolerate the most repugnant and the most repulsive ideas, then we can tolerate all ideas, and that is a good thing.

□ 1430

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that words written or spoken threaten free men and free women anywhere in the world, and, if we in this country do not speak out, who will?

Mr. Speaker, we gather here this afternoon to speak out and to reaffirm the right of free expression as it once again comes under attack.

It seems to me that this is a special and sometimes lonely obligation of the United States since we are the largest and the most powerful democracy on the planet. This task, therefore, falls to us and in many ways to us alone.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, thousands of our countrymen from Valley Forge, to Gettysburg, to the Argonne, to Hamburger Hill have died face down in the mud so that we could read and write what we want to read and write. We do not intend to dishonor their service by being silent on this subject today.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KOSTMAYER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KOSTMAYER] on a superb statement. I wish to associate myself with every word of it. I think he has expressed succinctly and effectively the thoughts of many of us who are troubled by the letting of a contract out by the spiritual leader of an important nation against an author who has written something that they have found highly offensive.

Mr. Speaker, we all see things and read things that are highly offensive and insulting to ideas and concepts and institutions that are near and dear to us. The movie, "The Last Temptation of Christ," is analogous. It traduced the focal point of Christianity. It was an insult, but I think the appropriate way to deal with those things is to express your opinion, express your freedom of speech in contradiction, in condemnation, even of something that one finds highly offensive about something that is sacred.

However, Mr. Speaker, at the same time to physically inhibit, whether by threats or in person, the exercise of first amendment rights is absolutely contrary to any civilized understanding of what freedom of speech really means. It means the right to say things that other people reject and do not like and condemn, but, so long as one is not yelling "fire" in a crowded theater, so long as there is not a clear and present danger, this right of a freedom of speech is one of the important, significant and, I am sorry to say, sometimes unique aspects of this ongoing experiment we call American democracy.

I might add, Mr. Speaker, that one of the lessons that we ought to dwell on from this unfortunate and ongoing occurrence is how often freedom of speech is violated, not by Ayatollahs, but sometimes by people from whom we have a right to expect better. I think of the occupation of the university.

Now universities are particularly citadels of free speech, libraries, thought, and ideas. These are the sum, the substance, the grist, of universities, of education, of learning, and, when things are said and taught, or thought to be said, or attempted to be taught that a group of students do not approve of, I think there ought to be other ways, and there are other ways, to demonstrate one's disapproval with-

out physically making it impossible for the person who wishes to assert or speak the idea that others do not agree with. There are ways to express oneself.

Mr. Speaker, I think what happened at Howard University, no matter how one disagrees with Mr. Atwater's nomination as a director or a member of the board, the forbidding by physical violence of Mr. Cosby to even make his commencement address, the demonstrations—I am for demonstrating, but not when they involve the physical taking over of buildings and denying other people their right.

Now this has happened again and again on university campuses. Jeane Kirkpatrick was victimized in several universities, and I simply say this: This abhorrent Salman Rushdie series of events where the Ayatollah has threatened death, and has made it a holy cause and offered a reward for anyone that will assassinate someone for exercising their freedom of speech, which really is not just an American right; it is a natural right for every member of the human race; I just think we ought to learn that this extreme is not unknown in terms of the substance in America where freedom of speech is not quite tolerated as much as we think it ought to be, as I think it ought to be.

So, Mr. Speaker, let us look at this extreme example of intolerance, and let us try to speak out against all intolerance wherever it happens because the consequences of tolerating a little intimidation on free speech sometimes are manifest in this extreme fashion.

What is happening to this author is tragic. That anybody can defend it is even more tragic. It seems to me, despite the abhorrence in which one holds the demeaning or insulting of a religion, that ought to be an easy enough price to pay for the blessed right to express yourself.

So I congratulate the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KOSTMAYER] for bringing this to the attention of the House, for taking this time, and I hope that we can all dwell on how precious and how fragile the right of freedom of expression is. All of us must dedicate ourselves to advancing that right wherever it is threatened.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] for sharing this time with me, and I am honored to be associated with him on this matter.

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KOSTMAYER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KOSTMAYER] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] for in a bipartisan fashion giving us a chance to express how important a

basic principle is here under attack. I thought that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] was quite eloquent when he pointed out that we are talking here about people's rights to be offensive.

Mr. Speaker, yes, there are books written and movies made that have offended Islam, and Judaism and Christianity, and none of us believe that that is the correct thing to do, but we believe that it is in a free society a legally permissible thing to do, and the response is, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] said, the response is a very vigorous counterattack.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, if one really believes that their religion is one with some force, then these thoughts of attack ought simply to inspire them, and the many who believe with them, to fight back. They have a right, as individuals and organizations, to boycott. No one has an obligation to buy. Private citizens who think that a particular form of expression is abhorrent should not pay the money for it. That is part of a free market that goes along with the freedom of expression that we have here.

But the notion that one has a right to prevent people from saying it is absolutely untenable, and what bothers me is people who write and say, "Well, but freedom of speech must be balanced by respect for other people's sensitivities. Freedom of speech can't be absolute in that it must not insult others."

Mr. Speaker, people do not understand one very clear thing. Freedom of expression only comes up when we are talking about opinions that are obnoxious and offensive to some people. If we are talking about opinions with which everybody agrees, freedom does not become an issue. Even Stalin thought that Molotov was free to agree with him. Hitler had no problem when Goebbels said things he liked. Freedom as a concept only comes into play when people have in fact said things with which one vehemently disagrees, and that is what we have to vindicate.

Now we have new horrifying degree of assault on freedom when the man who runs a country, the Ayatollah Khomeini, orders people to go and murder someone. It is bad enough when he prevents people from reading things in his own country, but when he announces that he has got a world right to censor what everybody reads and, in fact, to commit violence against the publisher or the author, that is an outrage, and when others fail strongly to condemn that, that is an equal outrage.

Mr. Speaker, I think we have to focus on the failure of many others who have some responsibility here to talk about what a disaster this is. The sad spectacle of the Ayatollah and his abhorrent version of his religion being

so prominent and with so few others willing to be critical is a very sad one. That is not an accurate representation of Islam, and it ought to be made clearer by other believers in that religion itself.

□ 1440

There has to be an absolute insistence that people's rights to speak and publish cannot be trampled by this sort of activity. I think it is incumbent on the Government of the United States and on the Government of Great Britain and other countries, none of us want to see money spent unwisely, but the only way to deal with this sort of threat is for all of us to pledge that resources will be put at the disposal of Mr. Rushdie, of bookstores, of publishers. If we have to spend more money to protect people, then we better do that, because if this threat succeeds in diminishing sales, et cetera, then know that it will become a model for many, many others to follow.

So it is absolutely essential that we make it clear not only that this is outrageous, but also that the right position is not halfway between. It is not to say, well, yes, they should not have threatened to kill him, but they should not have published the book, either.

It is not that, well, the Ayatollah went a little too far, but Mr. Rushdie had no right to do that.

Mr. Rushdie has written a book which he had a right to write and he has an absolute right to be protected in its dissemination and it is an obligation of all countries.

People ought to understand, I have been involved in controversies that others have had here, we have Louis Farrakhan, a man who says on a regular basis some of the most despicable things I have ever heard. I have been asked by groups to help prevent him from having access to public forums.

I have said no, that is not appropriate. What is appropriate is to refute him. Do not patronize him. I do think it is legitimate to object to public funds being used to subsidize him, but if he wants to hire a hall and be available to people who want to hear him, then the only answer is to dispute him.

I am particularly troubled that some of the people who thought it was good when I defended the right of Louis Farrakhan to be hateful now write to me and say, "Oh, but this is a different story here, because Mr. Rushdie is being offensive."

People ought to understand that a commitment to freedom is not a tap they can turn on and off. If you are going to deny the right to be offensive and controversial to people with whom you disagree, you ought not to expect that right to be there when you your-

self is the advocate of those kind of views.

I hope that people will pay attention to it. There is a broad specter of opinion of a bipartisan sort in this House and I hope that our Government and other governments at the State and local level will be encouraged to provide to people who are engaged in the sale and promotion of that book absolutely every protection that they can get.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for participating here.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. WEISS].

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KOSTMAYER], for yielding this time to me and for having taken this special order. I want to express and associate myself with the two previous speakers, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. FRANK] for their very eloquent statements.

I think it is right and appropriate that we stand here today condemning the actions of the Ayatollah Khomeini in connection with the book "The Satanic Verses" by Salman Rushdie.

It is imperative that, as a free society, we speak out when one of our important values, in this case freedom of expression, is threatened. Writers across the country and indeed the world have banded together to protest the death threats against Mr. Rushdie, his publishers, and booksellers who display the book. The United States must stand in solidarity with Mr. Rushdie and the international writing community against this brutal attack on freedom of expression.

While the Government of Iran has been engaged in various acts of extreme behavior for many years, until now it has not attempted to patrol the expression of the international artistic community through death threats and intimidation. All cultures and all freedom-loving people have an interest in stopping this most recent example of Iran's disrespect for the norms of international behavior.

Mr. Speaker, I have joined with a goodly number of our colleagues in writing to President Bush, urging him to put the Government of Iran on public notice that it is the United States' intention to postpone indefinitely any possibility of normalized trade or diplomatic relations until the threats have been rescinded and the safety of the author, publishers, and sellers of "The Satanic Verses" has been assured. Freedom of expression must not be silenced by intimidation, and that message must be sent to the Government of Iran.

The safety of Mr. Rushdie and of the principle of freedom of expression is clearly an American interest as well as a world interest. Let the Government of the United States join the many members of the international community who have spoken out to protect these interests and preserve artistic freedom.

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, for yielding to me and for giving me this opportunity by taking this special order.

Mr. Speaker, before I give my statement, I would like to read into the RECORD a statement which just came across the Associated Press wire a couple of hours ago, because I think it underscores the seriousness which we are discussing here today:

BEIRUT, LEBANON.—The following is the text of a statement issued Wednesday by the Revolutionary Justice Organization, which holds American hostages in Lebanon. The Arabic-language statement was translated by The Associated Press in Beirut.

"In the name of the Almighty.
"After a thorough reading of The Satanic Verses book and its contents that insult Islam and the Arab prophet, and after examining the study of the so-called Salman Rushdie, the Revolutionary Justice Organization declares that it has completed its preparations to execute the just sentence issued by the esteemed cleric and the great struggler Ayatollah Khomeini against Salman Rushdie. Hence, it puts forward the following evidence for carrying out the sentence:

"1. Insulting Islam and the Arab prophet is an insult to the latest and greatest human civilization represented by revolutionary Islam.

"2. Salman Rushdie's record indicates that he was a branch member of the Freemasons' movement in England. Immediately after the publication of his Satanic Verses book, he was promoted to full official membership of the Freemasons' highest council in England (or the church of organized atheism) which combats divine religions, especially Christianity and Islam and their great prophets.

"3. Imam Ayatollah Khomeini, with his acute awareness of the grave consequences against the future of the divine religions emanating from this Freemasonic and Zionist attack, has handed down his verdict when the Arabs and those who claim to be the protectors of Islam and speak for all the Moslems remained in tight silence.

"The Revolutionary Justice Organization also declares that before taking any measures, it will find itself compelled to attack British police posts assigned to protect Salman Rushdie in order to get to him to carry out the sentence. We hold the British government responsible in advance for the human and material losses among the British police and their posts that could result from the attacks on them. This warning applies to all countries that are currently negotiating with the British government to extend asylum and protection to Rushdie.

"Victory to the oppressed

"Glory and immortality to the martyrs
"The Revolutionary Justice Organization."

Mr. Speaker, the recent death threats by the Ayatollah Khomeini and others on the life of British writer Salman Rushdie demand the strongest possible condemnation by those who love our precious liberties.

Putting a price on Rushdie's head puts a price on the head of free men and women everywhere. We must not stand for it—we must stand united against it—and let the Ayatollah and his fanatical followers know unequivocally that if Rushdie is harmed, those responsible will suffer the gravest possible consequences.

When I was a very small boy, Mr. Speaker, the world was at war.

We lived then by a freight yard on the docks of Hampton Roads—overhead Navy dirigibles flew along the Atlantic coast, searching the depths for German submarines.

On the short wave of our old battery radio came the voices of Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Adolph Hitler. At night, during the blackouts, my mother prayed quietly for an Allied victory over the forces of darkness.

Nearby was a naval hospital. When Taps was played, I was told, it meant that a serviceman had died. In my child's imagination, I would wonder who it was that had given his life for me. I would create a life for them even as they left this world—I would give them names and hometowns, places taken from the sides of the boxcars in the freight yard.

So, as Taps drifted across the tidal waters, I would imagine the soul of someone, perhaps named "Joe" from Rock Island, rising on the coastal breeze.

The forces of darkness were defeated. But Taps played often.

Mr. Speaker, when the quislings of corporate cowardice removed Salman Rushdie's "The Satanic Verses" from their shelves because of fear, we lost precious moments of freedom that can never be regained. These are moments that were purchased at the greatest price, by the ultimate sacrifice of men and women whose courage enables us to speak freely here in this Chamber today.

"Eternal vigilance," as Mr. Jefferson said, "is the price of liberty."

We must be vigilant, we must be unafraid, and we must be unequivocal when dealing with those who would forever silence the voices of dissent and disagreement, and take from us our right to think as a truly free people.

It is our duty to send an old-fashioned plain and simple message to the so-called religious fanatics who seek to forever silence Salman Rushdie.

We need also to remind those merchants of appeasement in the United

States that although they have the right to remove a book out of fear, they have the moral responsibility to not give in to the bullies of intellectual intimidation and spiritual terrorism.

They owe that to those who have gone before—people like "Joe from Rock Island" for whom Taps was played when I was a little boy.

I thank you, Mr. Speaker, and I thank my distinguished colleagues for these special orders.

□ 1450

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my good friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KOSTMAYER], for arranging this special order enabling us to speak out on this important issue concerning the freedom of expression.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the resolution introduced by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] expressing the sense of Congress condemning the death sentence issued against British author Salman Rushdie by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran, and to call for its immediate repudiation.

One of the basic tenets of a democratic society is freedom of expression. When that freedom is impugned through censorship, repression, or the threat of physical violence, it is incumbent upon the Members of this legislative body to express our outrage and indignation.

The recent death sentence decreed against British author Salman Rushdie is the latest manifestation of the bizarre, irresponsible behavior which has been the trademark of the Iranian leadership over the last decade.

With the recent cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war, Iran should take advantage of the opportunity for rapprochement with the West. This recent episode, however, speaks against any hope for moderation in that troubled state. The death sentence against Salman Rushdie merely adds another chapter to the catalog of outrageous acts perpetrated by Khomeini, and must be condemned by those of us throughout the world who value freedom in all of its forms.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to adopt this resolution.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Mr. KOSTMAYER and Mr. HYDE for calling this special order to allow us the opportunity to express concern about the international incident resulting from the publication of Salman Rushdie's book, "Satanic Verses." This affair has tested the very principles on which our Government is based, freedom of speech and freedom of expression. I believe that it is important for us to challenge the decisions to restrict access to this publication, regardless of its contents.

The Ayatollah Khomeini's orders for the immediate execution of Mr. Rushdie and all of those involved in the publishing of this work cannot be tolerated. The American system is nourished by freedom of expression. While I may not agree with Mr. Rushdie's opinions, I respect his right to hold his own views. The suppression of the thoughts of others leads to oppression.

In the San Francisco Bay area, bookstore owners and managers are risking their own lives to ensure that "Satanic Verses" continues to be available to the general public. Last week alone, two bay area bookstores were fire-bombed in an apparent attempt to intimidate owners into pulling the book from their shelves. Despite these attacks, the two stores remain firmly committed to the rights of the book-buying public. I commend the owners, managers, and employees of these bookstores for their steadfast commitment to freedom of expression. It is important that we not allow these terrorist actions to injure or restrict the freedom that America cherishes.

I commend those members of the international community who have refused to be intimidated by the Ayatollah's threats. The free world must stand together in our responsibility to defend the free flow of thoughts and ideas. We must never allow any one person or group to forcibly impose their own values and ideas on the world community.

The uproar caused by the publication of "Satanic Verses" is damaging to the institution of American democracy. We must demonstrate our dedication to the values and principles which have helped to shape our Government by refusing to allow the Ayatollah Khomeini to dictate our domestic policy. Our Government must work to uphold the right of every American to have access to books representing varying viewpoints.

I urge our Justice Department to take an active role in pursuing those who have issued threats against retailers who offer their patrons the opportunity to purchase "Satanic Verses." We cannot tolerate these direct attacks on the freedom on which we pride ourselves.

Again, I thank my colleagues for calling this important special order, and I look forward to working with them to ensure the protection of freedom of expression.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks in connection with this special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BORSKI). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mrs. BENTLEY] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mrs. BENTLEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH, OF WEST VIRGINIA, ON HIS 87TH BIRTHDAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RAHALL] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, few Members of either the House of Representatives or the U.S. Senate ever attain legendary status. Fewer still attain that status while they are still alive. But we are today honoring one of that rare group, my friend and long-time mentor Jennings Randolph.

Fifty-six years ago, in 1933, Jennings Randolph was sworn in as a Member of Congress. Fifty-six years ago, he began to work diligently to improve the way in which Government worked to overcome problems, to make America great. His service to this Nation, while a Member of the House of Representatives from 1933 to 1947, and in the U.S. Senate from 1958 to 1984, spanned one-quarter of the life of this Republic.

I had the honor to work closely with Jennings Randolph from my first day as a Member of the House more than 12 years ago, and before that as an employee of the U.S. Senate in the Democratic Cloakroom under Senator ROBERT C. BYRD. The experience has been among the most rewarding aspects of my service in Congress, and I'm proud to say, I still work closely with this great American.

On this, the occasion of his 87th birthday, I am pleased to pay tribute to this most senior and most beloved public servant from the great State of West Virginia. As he would say and did say when I last talked to him just 2 days ago, and as I would wholeheartedly agree, Jennings Randolph is today 87 years young.

In the Senate, a body where perhaps no one is more conscious of its unique code of activity, nor where the rule of courtesy is so zealously enforced, Jennings Randolph made it unnecessary for freshman Senators to search for a printed book of etiquette that could instruct them in the management of relations between Members. No such publication exists, because the rule of courtesy and the forms of civility in that Chamber were learned by example only—and Jennings Randolph instructed by personal example in the subtle ways of representative government.

During his service in the House of Representatives, Jennings Randolph began to search for a way to establish a national energy policy; he introduced legislation in 1942 known as the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act that would have created ways in which to transform coal and its products into other useful energy forms. For example, in the early 1940's he copiloted a plane flown from Morgantown, WV, to

Washington, DC, using fuel made from coal.

One of his last acts as a U.S. Senator was to see the creation of a peace arm of the Government, the U.S. Institute of Peace, the culmination of an effort Jennings Randolph began in 1945 as a Member of the House of Representatives. The U.S. Institute of Peace has been operating for the past 5 years, thanks to the efforts Jennings Randolph made way back before 1948, when we still had a Cabinet level Department of War.

In 1933, Roosevelt and Randolph were the New Deal twins, and there have been few Members of Congress in either body who stood more clearly for the enduring values of hope and human progress for which Franklin Roosevelt stood than Jennings Randolph did throughout his long and distinguished career. And today, he could tell us as clearly as if it were yesterday about the first 100 days of Franklin Roosevelt's Presidency.

Senator Jennings Randolph grasps better than most men the latent, untapped talents, and abilities that lie in almost everyone. And he has lent and to this day is still lending his efforts and his time to what they might never have become without his help and concern.

Some examples of his golden opportunities for others for which he worked throughout his career include the students he taught at Davis and Elkins College, at Salem College his own beloved alma mater, and at Southeastern University in Washington, DC. He is known for always challenging the young, among them participants in the National Youth Science Camp, the YMCA, the Metropolitan Police Boys and Girls Club, the National Youth Governors Conference—all of whom have benefited from his experience and dedication.

Across America today, blind people and other handicapped men and women and children owe a debt to Senator Randolph. Through the Randolph-Sheppard Act for the Blind, and the Education for all Handicapped Children and Adults Act, Jennings Randolph created futures for the blind and handicapped—futures that included the ability to earn a living, and to become proud and productive people. He established and chaired the first Subcommittee on the Handicapped under the parent Committee on Labor and Human Resources until the Senate gained a Republican majority in 1981. Jennings Randolph quite literally reduced the obstacles that would have imprisoned physically and mentally disabled people, bringing light into the lives of those who could not see, and a smooth path for those who might have stumbled.

Through his efforts as chairman of the Public Works and Environment

Committee in the Senate, which he ably chaired for 14 years, Jennings Randolph authored the original Appalachian Regional Commission, and the Economic Development Administration, which brought roads, bridges, health care facilities, better schools, and many jobs to West Virginia and the rest of the Nation, but particularly to the 13 Appalachian States. It was during this time that he fought with the Corps of Engineers—and won—to call their dams and reservoirs “lakes.” There are now eight of them in West Virginia, and so naming them has meant a great deal to the tourism industry that has been carefully crafted in our State for many years.

It was in his Senate years that he created what is now known as the Interstate Highway System, which now serves our State and the Nation, setting the stage for a better life for millions now living, and for generations to come.

During his tenure in the Senate, he came to be known as America's environmental architect in the legislative arena. His pace never slackened, and his work brought forth the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, the Superfund Program to clean up toxic waste, and solid waste disposal.

Serving as the ranking Democrat on the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee Jennings Randolph brought into being the Black Lung Compensation Act for those, who due to their work deep in the coal mines of West Virginia and other coal-mining States, were dying of that progressive disease known technically as pneumoconiosis.

Jennings Randolph is the author of the 26th amendment to the Constitution of the United States which gives 18- to 20-year-olds the right to vote, a franchise he believes they deserve because, as he says, if an 18-year-old is mature enough to be expected to fight and perhaps die for his or her country, and is old enough to be considered a responsible adult under our laws, they should be allowed to vote.

Jennings Randolph introduced and guided to enactment the first Airport Authority Act which resulted in the building, extension, or renovation of airports throughout the country, enabling the people in America to enjoy the ease and speed of those new-fangled jet airplanes, and a much expanded airline industry. Later, he was one of only nine Members of the Senate to vote against airline deregulation. He did so because he believed the improved and increased service to such small rural States such as West Virginia would be seriously impaired by deregulation, and that such impairment could lead to an economic downtrend in the efforts being made by his State and its representatives to attract and keep new business and industry and the jobs they brought with them.

He introduced legislation, so early on that it was first named the National Aeronautics Museum, but which took so long to guide to enactment that its name had to be changed to the Air and Space Museum, because by that time men had walked on the Moon. Such was the vision of this courageous man.

He is a leader, who leads through the whispered confidence, the silent gesture, the humorous anecdote, the gentle rebuke, the welcome plaudit, and all of the characteristic wit and wisdom of a gentleman. He embodies the finest traditions of the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate, and of our great country.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to recall that many years ago they asked the great physicist, Lord Rutherford, how he always happened to be riding the crest of the wave. And he replied, “Well, I made the wave didn't I?” And that is how we think of Jennings Randolph today—he helped make the waves and then found realistic solutions that have made the difference in quality of life for not just West Virginians, but all Americans.

William Shakespeare might have been talking about Jennings Randolph when he said: “Age cannot wither him nor custom stale his infinite variety.” Throughout his brilliant career and to this day his vision never dims, and his convictions never waver—and because of that we have a national transportation system, safer workplaces, a cleaner environment, the right to a decent education and decent health care, and the hope of a better life for all.

From all of West Virginia, happy birthday, Senator Jennings Randolph and God willing, may you have many, many more. Our thoughts and our prayers are with you.

□ 1500

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAHALL. I yield to my colleague, the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, four-score and eight years ago a man was born in West Virginia. He was born to a family in north-central West Virginia that nurtured an appreciation of service to his fellow man. He served 14 years in this House and 26 years in the U.S. Senate. That man is a legend to those of us who know him. That kind and gentle public servant is Jennings Randolph.

Senator Randolph is a hero to millions of people in this country. He was a tireless advocate for people who worked hard for their livelihood and championed legislation that helped those who needed a helping hand.

He was the last of the Roosevelt “New Dealers” to leave Congress at the end of the 98th Congress. Winning his election in 1932, he came to Wash-

ington inspired to make a difference, and he did.

He championed legislation for clean water, clean air, mine safety, black lung programs, the Air and Space Museum, the Appalachian Regional Commission, National Labor Relations Act, the Randolph-Sheppard Act, education, and for the handicapped. He is the father of modern commercial aviation, however; he is most proud of his original sponsorship giving 18-year-olds the right to vote. Many of us here in this Chamber were first able to vote due to this man's efforts.

He first proposed that a Cabinet-level Department for Peace be formed. We are still working on the scaled-down version of his vision, and many people from his old district would welcome the Peace Academy.

He was at a reception for me nearly a year ago. He was and always will be a perceptive thinker. He dislikes the title “Congressman” and was letting all know that we are U.S. Representatives, servants of the people who elect us to this position of high public trust.

He was, up until he retired over 4 years ago, the only Member of the U.S. Senate with a listed telephone number in the District of Columbia. It was not unusual for people from West Virginia to call his home in the evening or on a weekend if their car broke down while visiting our Nation's Capital.

Senator Randolph said, “I had an overriding desire to help people, to upgrade, to benefit our people.” That is why my family, the people of his district, and I are pleased to honor one of America's best. Jennings Randolph served the people of the Second Congressional District of West Virginia and later the entire State of West Virginia as Senator. He is the portrait of what a representative of the people should be.

I am pleased and honored to join my colleagues in wishing our dear friend my best wishes on this, his 87th birthday.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from West Virginia.

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride, honor, and admiration that I rise today on the occasion of the 87th birthday of Senator Jennings Randolph.

Senator Randolph has set the finest of examples by both his deeds and his conduct. This is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that he earned enormous respect on both sides of the Senate aisle for his mastery of the art of legislative compromise and the tenacity with which he pursued his goals.

Senator Randolph's contribution to our State of West Virginia is equally enormous. The work he has done on infrastructure development and the Interstate Highway System will provide opportunities for many generations. Legislation such as the National Energy Security Act has served to keep mining alive

and a tradition for West Virginia's economy, security, and heritage.

Mr. Speaker, it is impossible to be raised in West Virginia and not be inspired by this man. Excellence is synonymous with Jennings Randolph. Many do not realize that his legacy as an athlete is as rich as that of a statesman. He has greatly influenced both athletic and academic programs at Davis and Elkins College and Salem College, two of West Virginia's small, independent colleges.

Senator Randolph always took time to work on projects to benefit the young. From his early days as the athletic director of Davis and Elkins College in his hometown of Elkins, WV, to the fight he led to grant 18-year-olds the right to vote, he has exerted a positive and priceless influence on our Nation's youth.

Mr. Speaker, West Virginia has produced many great leaders, heroes, and statesmen. I can think of none who better exemplifies these traits than Senator Jennings Randolph. We are all greatly indebted and enriched for having worked with him.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, the opportunity to pay tribute to a man who is known as a true legend is very rare. Today, we have that rare opportunity—the 87th birthday of our friend, former U.S. Senator Jennings Randolph.

Senator Randolph's name has a magic ring to it in West Virginia. From the steelmills of the northern panhandle to the coalfields of the south and from the river towns along the Ohio to the apple orchards near Harpers Ferry—Jennings Randolph is remembered fondly as a champion of Mountain State causes and friend to all who sought his wisdom and leadership.

He came to Congress in good company, taking his oath of office in 1933—the same year that Franklin Delano Roosevelt took the Presidency and proceeded to guide America through the perils of depression recovery. Randolph worked his early years in the House to support FDR's recovery initiatives. For seven straight terms, Senator Randolph represented his beloved fellow West Virginians in this Chamber. During that time he also became West Virginia's congressional champion of coal.

There are few West Virginians over 50 who do not remember or have not heard about the Senator's dramatic demonstration of the value and abilities of synthetic fuels derived from coal. In November 1943, during a world war in which fuel had become a most prized commodity, Senator Randolph boarded a small single-engine airplane in Morgantown, WV, and flew to Washington, DC. It doesn't sound so unusual until you consider that the fuel that powered the prop wasn't a conventional oil derivative. Coal was the power supply for that promising flight of 1943. Senator Randolph hoped that it would show a fuel-hungry America that West Virginia coal has the answer to fuel problems and oil shortages. Along with Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, then-Congressman Randolph introduced the Synthetic Fuels Act that was to provide funding and encouragement for the further development of liquid fuels from coal.

But, America's war victory and postwar progress led to the gradual lessening of the need for a synthetic fuels effort and the pro-

gram eventually became dormant. It was most frustrating to Senator Randolph who was powerless to save the program. The 1946 election swept 156 incumbents from the U.S. House of Representatives including Randolph.

The late Representative from Kentucky, Carl Perkins, wrote that if government and industry had followed Senator Randolph's advice on synthetic fuels development, America would have been spared the postwar mining slump, the shock of the oil crises of the 1970's, and our dangerous dependence upon foreign energy. His synthetic fuels dream was not to be. In 1983, when he sought to recreate his historic 1943 flight, Senator Randolph could secure no more than 1 pint of synthetic fuel.

When he returned to Washington in 1958, he returned as a U.S. Senator and a new legacy of innovation and progress began under his stewardship. The Randolph-Sheppard Act that gave blind people the opportunity to operate vending stands in Government buildings; the 26th amendment to the Constitution which gave 18-year-olds the right to vote; measures that led to the National System of Interstate Highways that link America's great and small cities with efficient highways; legislation creating the National Air and Space Museum which millions of people visit in Washington; environmental protection initiatives; economic assistance programs to bring jobs and business opportunity to lagging areas of America; legislation to create a Peace Academy, the Economic Development Administration, and the Appalachian Regional Commission—they were all authored or influenced by Senator Jennings Randolph and have become part of the Randolph legend.

He served as chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee and a host of other respected and influential boards, caucuses, and committees. In spite of that impressive list of accomplishments and activities, Senator Randolph always had time for his people—whether it was the small boy at a West Virginia function who desired an autograph or the senior citizen who wanted the Senator to know of a personal difficulty, Senator Randolph always had the time to be West Virginia's friend in the U.S. Senate.

His retirement in 1985 was met with many mixed emotions—his fellow West Virginians were saddened over his departure, but all wished him well in his search for new challenges and activities. Now, we are celebrating Senator Randolph's 87th birthday with fond memories and warmest regards for his service and friendship of so many years.

He is fond of remarking how his political career really began as he sat on his father's knee at the Democratic National Convention of 1912 and absorbed the color, excitement, and passion of politics when Woodrow Wilson was nominated for his first term as President. That was a fateful convention for West Virginians because it sparked a 10-year-old boy's imagination and interest in politics—an interest that was to guide him for the next 70 years and inspire him to accomplish great deeds for his State and Nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride, pleasure, and honor that I join my colleagues in wishing our dear Senator Jennings Randolph warmest wishes for a happy 87th birthday. He has for-

ever left a mark of hard work and accomplishment upon Congress, West Virginia, and America.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BORSKI). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mr. OWENS of New York addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF DIDI DANIELS PETERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LELAND] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to celebrate the life of Didi Daniels Peters—a truly beautiful woman who succumbed to a long illness on Saturday, February 25, 1989. She will be missed by all of us who were blessed to have known her.

I first had the pleasure of meeting Didi with her husband Brock the world-renowned actor, singer, and producer, in their home in Hollywood. That meeting had a profound impact on my congressional career.

I had been invited to Brock and Didi's home by my colleague JULIAN DIXON. He was meeting with the Peters's and other renowned African-American actors, writers, and producers—who had come together as the National Alliance for Black Advancement in Communications—to discuss the absence of positive African-American images in film and television. I had not intended to participate in the meeting at all, I merely was going to audit the conversation.

But their concerns were so compelling I could not maintain my passive posture. That first meeting with Didi and the others caused me to join the Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee so that I could do my part to help change the images our children see.

In subsequent years Didi and Brock helped to focus Congress' attention on the shameful absence of positive African-American images in film and television. Brock and Didi were a uniquely creative husband and wife power-

house—their collective legacy will be with us always.

Didi was a pioneer—a modern-day heroine. She dedicated her life to the arts and as a result she enriched our lives as well as this Nation's cultural heritage.

Didi was among the first African-American women to break the gender and color barriers in television production with her "Jazz Party" series—the first regular television series on jazz. Her love for jazz led her to own WNCN in New York, the first all jazz radio station in the United States.

She also became one of the first women executives in the recording industry when she became an assistant publicity director for United Artists records.

Didi's creativity knew no bounds. When she was the national funding director of the NAACP, she created the national "Bank of Stars," a year of concert tours in major cities which featured starts of music, poetry, and literature.

Before moving to the west coast, Didi founded the Dance Theater of Harlem Advisory Board and Guild and was a founding board member of the Museum of African American Art.

My love for Didi is deeply grounded in my sincere appreciation for her labor of love—Maga Link, Inc. Didi was quick to say that the creation of Maga Link was her proudest professional achievement.

Maga Link, which was founded by Brock and Didi, spawned Communications Bridge Institute, the first institution of its kind dedicated to the professional career training of low-income, minorities, and women in videotape technology.

Brock and Didi began this training program because, as Didi stated in 1983:

It's very hard for minorities and disadvantaged people to get training. They can't afford it. And the school system doesn't concentrate on the media. * * * We didn't want these students to be locked out of the future.

Future generations owe a debt of gratitude to Didi for her vision and foresight.

Mr. MFUME. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LELAND. I am glad to yield to my colleague, the gentleman from the great State of Maryland.

□ 1510

Mr. MFUME. I certainly want to commend the gentleman from Texas for taking time under this special order to commemorate the life and the legacy and the work of Didi Peters.

Many of us who admired her from afar, who had the opportunity, once, twice, or just casually to meet her, who were really the beneficiaries of her works in the area of communications and broadcasting, certainly hold

a deep debt of gratitude and a great deal of respect for all she did to make things better for those of us who came through that same door; but more importantly for those who still yet come behind us.

I think the gentleman is certainly right in suggesting with a great deal of emphasis that Didi Peters was really a heroine in her own time, a trailblazer in many respects for the causes of the furtherance of the arts, particularly as they affect African-ancestored Americans.

Her work with the Dance Theater of Harlem, with Maga Link, with the NAACP Arts Program, are just a few of the many examples that we could take time on this floor, through this special order, to cite.

But perhaps most of all I think her legacy and her impact will probably be measured like the impact and the legacy of the teacher, and that is that it goes on generation after generation, and that generational effect and that generational impact really means that Didi Peters will live long beyond this day, and her work and all that she stood for, and in many instances sweated for, will live on also.

So I join with the gentleman from Texas in taking a moment to express my gratitude for all of her work, as one who benefited in the area of broadcast communications. I know I speak for all people in the performing arts as it relates to their ability now to take advantage of situations that had not previously existed, but more importantly for having someone such as her not just to go up to the door and knock, but really to push the door wide open.

She served as a bridge, in many respects, that we might run across and get to the film industry, get to the broadcast industry.

So my condolences to the Peters family; my thanks also to the Peters family for letting this Nation share with them the beauty of Didi Peters and I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. LELAND. If the gentleman will remain for just a minute, I would like to, in just some conversation with him, acknowledge the fact that their daughter, Lisa, is bound to carry on that legacy, too. She, too, is a link to the future for Brock and Didi.

I am very proud of the association that I have had with that family, especially through a very personal relationship between myself and Brock and Didi.

I am also very excited about the legacy that Didi has left because in fact if you look at the television prime time soap operas, you will see Diahann Carroll playing on "Dynasty." I will tell you that Diahann Carroll did not get there by herself. It was the hard work of people, people led by Didi, Brock, Robert Hooks, George Stand-

ford Brown, and many others who have come together to put leverage on the industry in Hollywood, the independent producers, the TV network owners, and all of them coming before Congress and appearing before my subcommittee on two different occasions, one in Hollywood, and on the other occasion in Washington when in fact they impressed the leadership of those stations, those institutions enough to at least give them some illustration, or illumination, if you will, that African-Americans were not present in positive roles to the extent that they should be; they were not following the objectivity of where other folks were, given the vacuum that was created by blacks only participating, in front of the cameras at least, as far as their roles, playing comedians and so forth.

So when we look at the credits as they roll after the movies that we see on television and in the movies, when we realize those black names and Hispanic names and women playing greater leading roles, we will remember Didi Peters, because she was in the forefront, the avant-garde, if you will, in getting those folks there.

As many skills as those credits might represent today, at least some advancement was realized.

Mr. MFUME. Well, a great deal of advancement certainly is being realized even though—and I am sure Mrs. Peters would be the first to admit—that there are many more hurdles to overcome. In thinking, really, about her contribution to this industry and to African-ancestored Americans and in doing so to America, I am reminded of the old gray-haired builder who, at the end of his own life, was still building yet another bridge. There were those who mocked and jeered and questioned the merit of this activity so late in his own life. When asked, he responded, he said, "Good friend, in the past I have come, traveling after this road, there is a youth who must pass this way. And that chasm that has been not for me, for that wide-eyed eager, anxious, ambivalent, sometimes abused young person, that may be a pitfall be." He said, "They too must cross in the twilight dim. So I stand here today and build this bridge for him."

Mr. Speaker, I thank Didi Peters for all the bridges she took time to build, even in the twilight of her own life. Again, as I said earlier, so that we might use them to run across and to get into positions that would make this a more equitable and fair society in terms of the arts and would move more importantly to better shape the images that are so readily ingested by the American people.

Mr. LELAND. What a most eloquent statement for a most beautiful woman.

Let me say that that bridge she is indeed today, as I have alluded to. I am reminded also that Didi built many other kinds of bridges.

By the way, when I was talking, she did not talk about blacks or African-Americans, if you will, and other ethnic minorities, in just appearing before the cameras. She also fought so that she had a strong and positive campaign which she led to make sure that blacks were also writing scripts, other ethnic minorities were producing and doing all of the things that needed to be done to make the screen presentations whole.

She was an unyielding, very eloquent spokesperson for that effort and for that we will indeed be forever thankful.

I am so very grateful to the gentleman from Maryland for adding his great praises to this great woman. I do appreciate all that he has said.

I might add that there are other Members of Congress who just could not be here, who want to be here, but who will submit their statements in writing.

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and accomplishments of a good friend and a pioneer in the arts, Ms. Didi Daniels Peters, well-known producer, publicist, and community activist, and wife of world-renowned actor/singer and producer Brock Peters, died in Los Angeles on Saturday, February 25, 1989, after an extended illness. She was 59 years old.

The Philadelphia, PA, native was cofounder, with her husband Brock, of Maga Link, Inc., which created Communications Bridge Institute, the first institution in the Nation for the professional career training in videotape technology of low-income minorities, and women. Maga Link, Inc., was recently named by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting as the CPB Consortium for Black Programming to the Public Broadcasting System for the development, production, and distribution of programming to stations nationally and to PBS educational and cultural institutions.

Ms. Peters was one of the first black women television producers in the country. One of her productions, "Jazz Party," the first regular television series on jazz, earned her an Emmy Award nomination. As assistant publicity director for United Artists Records, she became one of the first female executives within the record industry.

She was founder of the Dance Theater of Harlem Advisory Board and Guild and founding board member of the Museum of African American Art. Ms. Peters was also one of the founders of the Media Forum, an organization consisting of a group of eminent media personalities who produce seminars, forums, and concerts designed to inform the public about media imagemaking. This group's television special, "Voices of our People," won ten Emmy awards in 1984. She also served as a trustee of the Bella Lewitzky Dance Foundation and of the Dance Gallery, a group which constructed the first theater ever built for dance in the history of the art form. This facility is located in downtown Los Angeles.

The jazz lover was once the owner/producer of WNCN in New York, the first all-jazz radio station in the United States. This station, which set the precedent for such stations which followed, featured major musicians and critics as regular disc jockeys. Included were "Cannonball" Adderly, Duke Ellington, Horace Silver, Leonard Feather, Nat Hentoff, and others. She later became the national funding director of the NAACP for which she created the national "Bank of Stars," a year of concert tours in major cities which featured stars of music, poetry, and literature. As a tribute to this project, Max Roach wrote his groundbreaking "Freedom Now Suite."

Having become highly discontent with the quality of black-oriented films of the late 1960's and the early 1970's, Ms. Peters and her husband started a production company, Delbro Enterprises. This company produced such award-winning projects as the PBS-TV special "This Far by Faith" and the feature film, "Five on the Black Hand Side," a family comedy which broke the "blaxploitation" trend of this period.

This uniquely creative husband and wife team also produced numerous internationally acclaimed benefit events for the issues and organizations to which they were both committed. Included are the "Harlem Homecoming" series for the Dance Theater of Harlem; "Hallelujah" at the Forum; "Soul Food at the Waldorf" for the Free Southern Theater; "The American Tap Show" for the Dance Gallery, and the Olympics Arts Festival.

Ms. Peters earned her M.A. degree in political science and administration with honors under a fellowship at Howard University. She later studied at the University in Copenhagen, as a fellow of the Scandinavian American Foundation. Her works have also been cited into the U.S. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on three occasions. Her awards include the NAACP National Humanitarian Image Award; the Delta Sigma Theta Fortitude Award; was named as one of the 10 most distinguished black women in 1984 by the NAACP Legal Defense Fund; the Rosa Parks Award of the U.S.C. Black Woman's Caucus in 1982. She has also been the recipient of many citations from mayors, Governors, State, and national legislators, and leaders for her outstanding professional and community activities.

During a recent interview, the legendary achiever was asked about that in her career of which she was most proud. "That's an easy one," she readily responded. "I am proudest of my part in creating Maga Link, Inc., which now trains over 35 percent women for 'behind the camera' jobs and the Dance Theater of Harlem which destroyed the stereotypical view that blacks didn't have the 'arch' for ballet." She continued, "But I am filled with both pride and joy as I look back over the 27-year 'Brock and Didi' partnership. There have been a lot of liberal and sensitive men who opened those 'first' doors for me. I was lucky enough to marry one who has understood what the word 'partner' really means."

Mrs. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of sorrow that I join the distinguished Member from Texas, Congressman MICKEY LELAND, the Congressional Black Caucus, and the thousands of voices today that are resounding as one to speak on the

life and legacy of Didi Daniels Peters—an accomplished producer, publicist, and community activists. But even more fondly to remember, she is the wife of world-renowned artist Brock Peters.

Mr. Speaker, as I take his moment to reflect on the life of one of history's most powerful black women, I cannot help but to enunciate those words that the founder of the National Council of Negro Women, Mary McCloud Bethune, has bestowed upon women of color as a guiding light on the road to success. She stated, "when the door of opportunity opens be ready to put your foot in."

Venturing into a field that was heavily dominated by men and equally nonminorities, Didi Daniels Peters premiered in the television industry as one of the first black women television producers in the country. Turning to the recording industry, she is acknowledged, in her capacity as an assistant publicity director for United Artists Records, as one of the first female executives in the record business.

The Dance Theater of Harlem, which many of us in the Congress have enjoyed over the years, could not have realized its importance or diversified potential without the insight of Didi who recognized the need to set up the Dance Theater of Harlem advisory board. And the list of her many achievements goes on and on.

But Mr. Speaker, there is one important element in her memoirs that captures the essence of Didi Daniels Peters. Is it not a beautiful testimony of life when a man and woman can come together in a "partnership." Responding to the question of the most proud moment in her career she stated, "But I am filled with both pride and joy as I look back over the 27-years 'Brock and Didi' partnership. There have been a lot of liberal and sensitive men who opened those 'first' doors for me. I was lucky enough to marry one who has understood what the word 'partner' really means."

Mr. Speaker, it is always a moment of sadness to learn of the passing of one who has contributed so greatly to the social, political, and cultural development of this Nation. So as we speak about Didi Daniels Peters today—reflect in silence on her today—let us remember her as a gift of love which we were given to learn from and to enjoy.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I rise today to pay my respects to a dedicated and motivated woman, Mrs. Didi Daniels Peters. Didi, a long-time, personal friend passed away on Saturday, February 25, 1989, after struggling with an extended illness. Didi will be remembered not only as a wonderfully caring individual, but also as a shining star of the black community who contributed to the enlightenment of our society. Didi was a well respected producer, publicist, and community activist and will truly be missed by those of us who were privileged enough to know her. She was a true inspiration to us all. Together with her husband, Brock Peters, a world-renowned actor, singer, and producer, they worked to improve minority participation and portrayal in film and television, as well as greatly enhanced our cultural involvement in the arts.

Didi's accomplishments and contributions can best be appreciated when reflecting upon the description of a young black man's search for his identity in Ralph Ellison's 1952 novel, "The Invisible Man." Tragically, this novel opens with the statement, "I am an invisible man." His was not a life of recognition for individual accomplishment, but rather one of bombarding prejudices and unfulfilled expectations that he was unable to surpass.

Didi Peters' personal accomplishments stand out for all to see. She, unlike the invisible man, truly gained personal recognition in her community and actually went beyond the personal level to help other minorities break longstanding stereotypes and barriers. Not only was Didi one of the first black female television producers in the country, but through her development of Maga Link, Inc., she opened the door for many blacks and other minorities to become involved in the major media avenues of our society. Maga Link, Inc., is the first institution in the Nation to train low-income minorities and women for professional careers in videotape technology. I have had the opportunity to visit Maga Link, Inc., many times, and I have been continuously impressed by the projects in this workshop. Maga Link, Inc., was recently recognized by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting System for its nationwide program development, production, and distribution.

While dance and jazz music have long been integral parts of the black community, Didi succeeded in promoting these passions in mainstream society. Of this endeavor the invisible man could only dream. Didi was a founder of the Dance Theater of Harlem Advisory Board and Guild which unquestionably has helped to promote black expression within the grand, dance expression of ballet. The Dance Theater of Harlem has enjoyed worldwide recognition for its beautiful productions. Didi initiated several other important art and dance projects including the Museum of African American Art, the Bella Lewitzky Dance Foundation, and a group called the Dance Gallery which constructed the first theater ever built for dance in the history of the art form. This is located in downtown Los Angeles.

Another organization founded by Didi, The Media Forum, received 10 Emmy awards in 1984 for its television special "Voices of Our People." Didi concentrated on refocusing the entertainment industry's attention of blacks and minorities in a more positive light.

Didi and Brock's creation of the production company, Delbro Enterprises, for instance, upholds this policy and exposes the public to quality black-oriented productions. Delbro produced such award-winning projects as the PBS-TV special "This Far By Faith," and the feature film, "Five on the Black Hand Side." The frustrated character in "The Invisible Man" could not penetrate society's tough barriers and defenses, and he had no hope for changing public misconceptions or prejudices. Didi and Brock have affected public awareness and in awareness we find understanding, which is the path to acceptance and advancement. Didi's own activities, along with her joint ventures with Brock, will remain with us for many years to come. Acceptance and understanding will be found somehow, someday,

and surely Didi's actions will be a key link in the chain of understanding.

With public exposure as a recognized force, Didi became the national funding director of the NAACP in which she created the national "Bank of Stars," a year of concert tours in major cities which featured stars of music, poetry, and literature. People of all races, religions, and backgrounds can share the pleasure in these mediums. Didi's love for jazz music also inspired her to develop and produce the first all jazz radio station in the United States, WNCN in New York.

Didi received many awards and honors over the years including the NAACP National Humanitarian Image Award, the Delta Sigma Theta Fortitude Award, the honor of being named one of the Ten Most Distinguished Black Women in 1984 by the NAACP legal defense fund, and the Rosa Parks Award of the USC Black Woman's Caucus in 1982. Didi also was the recipient of many citations from mayors, Governors, State, and national legislators for her outstanding professional and community service.

I want to extend my sincere condolences to Didi's loving husband, Brock, her daughter Lise Jo Peters, her sister Marie Daniels Baxter, her cousin Albert Popwell, and a host of other relatives and friends who will deeply miss such a generous and insightful woman.

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my deepest sympathy to the family of Ms. Didi Daniels Peters, the well-known producer, publicist, and community activist who died on February 25 after an extended illness.

As one of the first black women television producers in the country, Ms. Peters made successful inroads within the public broadcasting industry, later paving the way for greater opportunities for minorities and women. As assistant publicity director for United Artists Records, she became one of the first female executives within the recording industry.

She was founder of the Dance Theatre of the Harlem Advisory Board and Guild and founding board member of the Museum of African American Art. As founder of Media Forum, Ms. Peters worked with eminent media personalities to produce seminar forums and concerts designed to inform the public about media imagemaking.

Didi's strides in media imagemaking culminated in a joint venture with her husband, Mr. Brock Peters, to build a production company, Delbro Enterprises, as a means to break the blaxploitation of stereotypical black-oriented films. The uniquely creative husband and wife team also produced numerous internationally acclaimed benefit events for the social issues and organizations to which they were both committed.

In addition, she and her husband, of Maga Link, Inc., created the Communications Bridge Institute, the first institution in the Nation to provide for the professional career training in videotape technology of low-income, minorities and women. Recently, Maga Link, Inc., was named by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting as the CPB Consortium for Black Programming to the Public Broadcasting System for the development, production, and distribution of programming to stations nationally and to PBS educational and cultural institutions.

During a recent interview, this legendary achiever was asked about that in her career of which was most proud of. Many of us were touched by her response. She readily responded, "I am proudest of my part in creating Maga Link, Inc., which now trains over 35 percent women for behind the camera jobs and of the Dance Theatre of Harlem which destroyed the stereotypical view that blacks did not have the arch for ballet." She continued, "But I am filled with both pride and joy as I look back over the 27 year Brock and Didi partnership. There have been a lot of liberal and sensitive men who opened those first doors for me. I was lucky enough to marry one who has understood what the word partner really means."

Mr. Speaker, although Didi will be sorely missed by family and friends alike, her vivacity for life will remain with us in spirit, and as a model, for many years to come.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order today.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BORSKI). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

"THE SATANIC VERSES"

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise with my colleagues to reaffirm the human right to free expression. The threats of death and violence issued by Ayatollah Khomeini against Salman Rushdie and those associated with his book, "The Satanic Verses," are wholly unacceptable.

Salman Rushdie and his belief in intellectual questioning run an obvious collision course with the world of Islam and its defense of the Holy Scriptures and the prophet Mohammed. We recognize that his book has caused genuine offense, and we do not condone the demeaning of anyone's religious beliefs.

Nor is this protest brought simply because it was the Ayatollah who issued the threats. Such threats of assassination must be denounced no matter who the perpetrator.

Some argue it would have been better that Rushdie not write a book that is offensive to Moslems. They argue that had it been written about ideas held sacred in our own culture, it would not have been well received, let alone become a best seller. Perhaps. But that is not the question.

No one is guaranteed a good review or respectable sales; but we, and the preponderance of nations do believe that there is a fundamental guarantee

of the right to disseminate your ideas, no matter how noxious, heinous, or reprehensible they may be. Ultimately, it is the power of the reader, not of the state, that must determine the legitimacy of intellectual thoughts.

The threat against Rushdie and his associates is a threat against the very freedom of expression itself. The United States, which wishes this freedom to be respected in countries throughout the world, would be hypocritical not to express its anger and opposition at the attack levied by the Ayatollah. The Senate has passed a resolution condemning the death threats. I have introduced a similar resolution in the House, which has been cosponsored by over 100 of our colleagues. I would urge again that my colleagues vote for this resolution of condemnation so that both Houses of the U.S. Congress will be on record firmly in support of our most basic freedom, the one we use every day right here, the freedom of speech.

I applaud the actions of our allies, the European Community, in withdrawing their diplomatic chiefs from Iran and for discussing economic sanctions against Iran.

I applaud the librarians and the booksellers that have resisted intimidation and continue to offer the book to their patrons.

And I applaud the many authors here and abroad that have tirelessly protested the Ayatollah's threats and come to the defense of their colleague, Mr. Rushdie.

And I offer my sympathy to the stores that have already suffered attacks, presumably related to the book. To Cody's Bookstore, a landmark in Berkeley, and to the Riverdale Press, a weekly newspaper in the Bronx that has always defended the right to speak freely.

Finally, as we condemn these death threats, we should not be naive. Khomeini is not one known to back down, particularly not when it is the United States that is doing the asking. The United States has no diplomatic or trade relations, economic or military aid—outside of some humanitarian aid—to use as leverage against Iran and the Ayatollah.

But it would be wrong not to speak out just because we thought the Ayatollah might not heed our words. Our words in this case are our principles—that we stand firmly behind the right to speak, to write, to read, to distribute information, and to freely protest the works of others. We believe in the ability of people to decide for themselves the merits of a writer's words.

We have enough experience with book burnings in its many forms to know that it has no justification whatsoever.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. HOUGHTON) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BROOMFIELD, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. JONES of Georgia) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. STARK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GLICKMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LELAND, for 60 minutes, today.

Mrs. SCHROEDER, for 60 minutes, on March 15.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. MFUME) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MILLER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HOUGHTON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. STUMP.

Mr. COX.

Mr. GILMAN in two instances.

Mr. DONALD E. "BUZ" LUKENS in two instances.

Mr. RIDGE.

Mr. MOORHEAD in two instances.

Mr. SCHUETTE.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

Ms. SCHNEIDER.

Mr. SCHULZE.

Mr. TAUKE.

Mr. RHODES.

Mr. CRAIG in three instances.

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

Mr. REGULA.

Mrs. ROUKEMA in three instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. JONES of Georgia) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. PENNY.

Mr. LAFALCE.

Mr. FLORIO.

Mr. OWENS of New York.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. BEILINSON.

Mr. LANTOS in two instances.

Mr. OWENS of Utah.

Mr. RANGEL.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the follow-

ing date present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 22. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning March 6, 1989, as "Federal Employees Recognition Week."

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 9, 1989, at 11 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

733. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of the original report of political contributions by Donald P. Gregg, of Maryland, Ambassador Extraordinary Plenipotentiary-designate to the Republic of Korea, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

734. A letter from the (FOIA) Officer, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's 1988 annual report on activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

735. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Reserve System, transmitting a copy of the annual report of the Board's compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act, calendar year 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1); to the Committee on Government Operations.

736. A letter from the Acting Chairman, International Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's 1988 annual report on activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

737. A letter from the Acting Chairman, International Trade Commission, transmitting a copy of the annual report of the Commission's compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act, calendar year 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1); to the Committee on Government Operations.

738. A letter from the Managing Director, Interstate Commerce Commission; transmitting the Commission's 1988 annual report on activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

739. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

740. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 5, United States Code, to ensure the equitable application of a General Schedule alternative plan or other pay limitation to certain other Federal employees, and for other

purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BEILENSEN (for himself and Mrs. KENNELLY):

H.R. 1291. A bill entitled, the "Intelligence Officer's Technical Tax Correction Act of 1989"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOEHLERT:

H.R. 1292. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 relating to bankruptcy transportation plans; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. BOEHLERT (for himself, Mr. WALGREN, and Mrs. MORELLA):

H.R. 1293. A bill to establish a program of awards by the National Science Foundation for undergraduate students who are willing to commit themselves to teach elementary or secondary mathematics or science for a specified period of time; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD (for himself, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. Goss, and Mr. SMITH of Florida):

H.R. 1294. A bill to provide for television broadcasting of accurate information to the people of Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (for himself, Mr. STUMP, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. PARKER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, and Mr. HASTERT):

H.R. 1295. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to forbid the display of the flag of the United States on the floor or ground; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUSTAMANTE:

H.R. 1296. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to prohibit the imposition of a charge for the receipt of outpatient medical or dental care in a facility of any uniformed service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CHANDLER (for himself, Mr. UDALL, and Mr. DYMALLY):

H.R. 1297. A bill to provide that sick leave may be granted to a Federal employee for the purpose of allowing that employee to assist an immediate relative having a physical or mental disability to seek medical attention; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CLEMENT:

H.R. 1298. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for an improved benefit computation formula for workers who attain age 65 in or after 1982 and to whom applies the 15-year period of transition to the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977—and related beneficiaries—and to provide prospectively for increases in their benefits accordingly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRAIG:

H.R. 1299. A bill to provide that Pocatello and Chubbuck, ID, be designated as a single metropolitan statistical area; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 1300. A bill to amend the Head Start Act to increase the amount authorized to be

appropriated for fiscal year 1990; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CRAIG:

H.R. 1301. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to place the Office of Rural Health Policy directly under the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1302. A bill to provide for the off-budget treatment of the Federal hospital insurance trust fund under the Social Security Act made effective with fiscal year 1990; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEWINE:

H.R. 1303. A bill entitled, the "Federal Victim's Services and Protections Compliance Act"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONNELLY:

H.R. 1304. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to the regulation of service tiers provided by cable television systems; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FLORIO (for himself, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey):

H.R. 1305. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to strengthen minimum imprisonment provisions for employing persons under 18 years of age in drug operations; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mr. SOLOMON, and Mr. MANTON):

H.R. 1306. A bill to authorize the original enlistment of certain aliens in the Armed Forces of the United States and the militias of the several States, to provide temporary and permanent resident status to such enlisted members, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and the Judiciary.

By Mr. GLICKMAN (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. MINETA, Mr. FISH, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. CARR, Mr. FRANK, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. MCCURDY, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. PEASE, Mr. PENNY, Mr. PETRI, Mr. RHODES, Mr. RITTER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ROE, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. STUMP, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. GALLEGLY, and Mr. HAYES of Louisiana):

H.R. 1307. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 relating to general aviation accidents; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, the Judiciary, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HOLLOWAY (for himself, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr.

HUCKABY, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. BAKER, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, and Mr. MCCREERY);

H.R. 1308. A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to establish a national cemetery in the central geographic area of Louisiana; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HOPKINS:

H.R. 1309. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, and certain other defense-related laws to repeal legislative veto provisions and to amend the War Powers Resolution to provide expedited procedures for legislation regarding the engagement of U.S. Armed Forces in hostilities, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Affairs, and Rules.

By Mrs. MORELLA (for herself, Mrs. BYRON, and Mr. FAUNTROY):

H.R. 1310. A bill to redesignate a certain portion of the George Washington Memorial Parkway as the "Clara Barton Parkway"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. NELSON of Florida (for himself and Mr. FASCELL):

H.R. 1311. A bill to provide for television broadcasting of accurate information to the people of Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OWENS of New York:

H.R. 1312. A bill to amend the Domestic Volunteer Service Act to extend through the fiscal year 1992 certain authorities contained in such act relating to national volunteer antipoverty programs; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 1313. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit the entry as immediate relatives of spouses, children, and parents of persons who died a service-connected death while on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 1314. A bill to equalize the retired pay of persons who served during World War II as Philippine scouts with the retired pay of other members of the Armed Forces of the United States of corresponding grades and length of service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PERKINS (for himself, Mr. RAHAL, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. STAGGERS, and Mr. WISE):

H.R. 1315. A bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to facilitate the use of abandoned mine reclamation fund moneys to replace certain water supplies adversely affected by coal mining practices; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROTH:

H.R. 1316. A bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1979 and the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to authorize controls on the export of capital from the United States, to control exports supporting terrorism, to prohibit ownership of United States banks by controlled countries, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SCHULZE (for himself, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. THOMAS of California, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. DE LUGO, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO):

H.R. 1317. A bill to amend section 468A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to deductions for decommissioning costs of nuclear powerplants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHAW:

H.R. 1318. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make the use of the employment verification paperwork system voluntary for recruiters and referrers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.R. 1319. A bill to amend section 620(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961—relating to the prohibition on assistance to Communist countries—and to require certain reports with respect to Communist countries receiving United States humanitarian disaster relief assistance; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SPRATT:

H.R. 1320. A bill to suspend for a 5-year period the duty on certain blue and green dyes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1321. A bill to suspend for a 5-year period the duty on vat red 10 dye; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1322. A bill to suspend for a 5-year period the duty on certain brown, orange, and violet dyes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1323. A bill to suspend for a 5-year period the duty on certain dyes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 1324. A bill to provide that certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 providing special rules for financially troubled financial institutions shall not remain in effect after the enactment of financial institution reform legislation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1325. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the application of certain standards to the certification of long-term care insurance policies, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SWIFT:

H.R. 1326. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Federal Election Commission for fiscal year 1990, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. VANDER JAGT, and Mr. TAUZIN):

H.R. 1327. A bill entitled the "Coast Guard Environmental Compliance Act"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CONTE (for himself, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LELAND, Mr. LENT, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. McDADDE, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. NATCHER, Ms. OAKAR, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PORTER, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. RHODES, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. WEBER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BATES, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BLILEY, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. COELHO, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. De

LUGO, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. INHOFE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. EARLY, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Mr. MRAZEK):

H.J. Res. 174. Joint resolution to designate the decade beginning January 1, 1990, as the "Decade of the Brain"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. De LUGO (for himself, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. UDALL, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. FALOMAVAEGA, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. VENTO, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. HANSEN, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. RHODES, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. SABO, Mr. DIXON, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. McDADDE, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DELLUMS, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. TORRES, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. STALLINGS, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. ESPY):

H.J. Res. 175. Joint resolution to authorize entry into force of the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Government of Palau, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GUARINI:

H.J. Res. 176. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for a single six-year term for President and Vice President, and to repeal the twenty-second article of amendment to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KOLTER:

H.J. Res. 177. Joint resolution designating October 8 through 14, 1989, as "National School Lunch Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO (for himself, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. CLARKE):

H.J. Res. 178. Joint resolution designating September 15, 1989, as "National POW/MIA Recognition Day, and recognizing the national League of Families POW/MIA flag; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MFUME:

H.J. Res. 179. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the week commencing on March 12, 1989, as "National Minority Financial Institutions Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. COELHO, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. EMERSON, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr.

STENHOLM, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. McDADDE, and Mr. TALLON):

H.J. Res. 180. Joint resolution designating the square dance as the national folk dance of the United States for 1990; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.J. Res. 181. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States allowing the President to veto any item of appropriation or any provision in any Act or joint resolution containing an item of appropriation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SCHNEIDER (for herself, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. FOGLIETTA and Mr. LENT):

H. Con. Res. 69. Concurrent resolution to urge the development and implementation of a comprehensive United States oceans and Great Lakes policy; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

32. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, relative to illegal drugs; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 1328. A bill to permit issuance of a certificate of documentation for employment in the coastwise trade of the United States for the vessel *% Time*; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GEKAS:

H.R. 1329. A bill for the relief of Gerald L. Clarke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAGOMARSINO:

H.R. 1330. A bill to transfer a parcel of land located in the Los Padres National Forest, California; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY:

H.R. 1331. A bill for the relief of Graham N. Brown and Barbara Brown (wife); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEISS:

H.R. 1332. A bill for the relief of Inna Hecker Grade; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 10: Mr. ROGERS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. ROE, Mr. DYMALLY, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 46: Mr. BORSKI and Mr. ECKART.

H.R. 48: Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Ms. PELOSI, and Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 76: Mr. HUTTO, Mr. JAMES, Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. SMITH of Florida.

H.R. 84: Mr. MANTON.

H.R. 85: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.

H.R. 88: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. PAYNE of Vir-

ginia, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. SKEEN, and Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 91: Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. VENTO, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. GRANT, and Mr. HERTEL.

H.R. 100: Mr. ARMEY and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 145: Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. AUCCOIN, Mr. TALLON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. WELDON, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. CONTE, Mr. DYSON, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. BATES, and Mr. HEFLEY.

H.R. 150: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.

H.R. 152: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 154: Mr. FAUNTROY.

H.R. 155: Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 156: Mr. WEISS and Mr. VENTO.

H.R. 210: Mr. SISISKY and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H.R. 211: Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. SISISKY, and Mr. BARNARD.

H.R. 212: Mr. BORSKI and Mr. SISISKY.

H.R. 213: Mr. MINETA.

H.R. 214: Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. MCDADE, and Mr. SISISKY.

H.R. 215: Mr. FRANK and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 216: Mr. SISISKY, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. ROYBAL.

H.R. 240: Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. OWENS of New York, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.R. 242: Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. DYMALLY, and Mr. FAWELL.

H.R. 243: Mrs. BENTLEY and Mr. ECKART.

H.R. 245: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. COELHO, Mr. BATES, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 283: Mr. SKAGGS, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. FISH, and Mr. LANCASTER.

H.R. 286: Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.R. 303: Mr. HERTEL, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. DELLUMS, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. MCCREY, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. WOLPE.

H.R. 309: Mrs. LLOYD.

H.R. 360: Mr. ESPY, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. BORSKI, and Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.

H.R. 361: Mr. ESPY, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MFUME, Mr. BORSKI, and Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.

H.R. 371: Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. PETRI, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. UPTON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SLATTERY, and Mr. MCDADE.

H.R. 401: Mr. BILBRAY and Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 418: Mr. DELLUMS and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 437: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. COBLE, Mr. HORTON, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. WOLF, Mr. WILSON, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. BONIOR, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CONTE, Mr. PAXON, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. RITTER, and Mr. BLAZ.

H.R. 442: Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, and Mr. CHAPMAN.

H.R. 443: Mr. BENNETT, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. STANGELAND, and Mr. BARTON of Texas.

H.R. 500: Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SIKORSKI, and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 525: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. ANDERSON, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BOSCO, and Mr. BATES.

H.R. 526: Mr. HOYER and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H.R. 529: Mr. GILMAN.

H.R. 530: Mr. GILMAN.

H.R. 532: Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mr. EMERSON.

H.R. 534: Mr. KOLTER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TALLON, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 557: Mr. DANNEMEYER.

H.R. 598: Mrs. BOXER, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. FAUNTROY.

H.R. 615: Mr. EVANS and Mr. LANCASTER.

H.R. 665: Mrs. BOXER, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. LEHMAN of Florida.

H.R. 669: Mr. BATES, Mr. FOGLIETTA, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 673: Mr. WELDON, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. HEFNER, and Mr. TALLON.

H.R. 718: Mr. GARCIA, Mr. UDALL, Mr. CROCKETT, and Mr. DE LUGO.

H.R. 742: Mr. BATES, Mr. BONIOR, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FRANK, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. PAXON, and Mr. WALSH.

H.R. 743: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 773: Mr. STENHOLM.

H.R. 783: Mr. CONTE.

H.R. 829: Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota and Mr. MARLENEE.

H.R. 841: Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 909: Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. REGULA, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. HYDE, Mr. FOGLIETTA, and Mr. LEWIS of Florida.

H.R. 917: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. GORDON, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 933: Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. YATES, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. PETRI, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. EVANS, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. TORRES, and Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut.

H.R. 985: Mr. ECKART, Mr. FISH, and Mr. BARTON of Texas.

H.R. 1045: Mr. WOLPE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. MATSUI, and Mr. FLORIO.

H.R. 1074: Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. RAY, Mr. ENGLISH, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. JAMES, Mr. HOYER, Mr. STARK, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. HORTON, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. FISH, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FRANK, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. YATRON, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr.

GEJDENSON, Mr. HUGHES, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. DERRICK, and Mr. MCDADE.

H.R. 1078: Mr. YATES, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DONNELLY, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 1079: Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. HUCKABY.

H.R. 1083: Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. HENRY, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. ROE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. FLAKE, and Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.

H.R. 1085: Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. SMITH of Florida, and Mr. BORSKI.

H.R. 1087: Mr. AUCCOIN, Mr. PENNY, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. FAUNTROY, and Mr. DURBIN.

H.R. 1090: Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. NELSON of Florida, and Mr. SMITH of Florida.

H.R. 1133: Mr. BRYANT.

H.R. 1142: Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.R. 1153: Mr. KOLBE, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mr. WHITTAKER.

H.R. 1155: Mr. MAZZOLI and Mr. COX.

H.R. 1172: Mr. RAVENEL and Mr. FLIPPO.

H.R. 1173: Mr. LEWIS of Florida and Mr. GOSS.

H.R. 1199: Mr. FUSTER, Mr. STARK, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. DYMALLY, and Mrs. KENNELLY.

H.R. 1200: Mr. HEFNER, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BARNARD, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. ANTHONY, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. FROST, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. NOWAK, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, and Mr. GEJDENSON.

H.R. 1237: Mr. FOGLIETTA and Mr. EMERSON.

H.J. Res. 1: Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. ECKART, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. LELAND, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. PRICE, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. WISE.

H.J. Res. 3: Mr. ARMEY, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, and Mr. GRANT.

H.J. Res. 19: Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. QUILLLEN, and Mr. GREEN.

H.J. Res. 74: Ms. OKAR.

H.J. Res. 121: Mr. HUGHES, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.J. Res. 124: Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. WATKINS.

H.J. Res. 125: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas.

H.J. Res. 132: Mr. ROE, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.J. Res. 136: Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BONIOR, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr.

LELAND, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. OLIN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. WOLPE.

H.J. Res. 145: Mr. McHUGH, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CLAY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MANTON, Mr. TALLON, Mr. COYNE, Mr. PORTER, Mr. ROE, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. GREEN, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. CONTE, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. PEPPER, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. CARPER, Mr. QUILLLEN, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. LELAND, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. YATRON, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HORTON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. SOLARZ, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. BUECHNER, Mr. CRANE, Mr. FUSTER, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. COELHO, Mr. BATES, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. MCDADE, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. WELDON, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. AUCCOIN, Mr. COUR-

TER, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. JONES of Georgia, Mr. MINETA, Mr. SHAW, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. RAHALL, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. STOKES, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. FRANK.

H.J. Res. 147: Mr. McNULTY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ROE, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. HORTON, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. FRANK, and Mr. RANGEL.

H.J. Res. 158: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. ROE, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. CARDIN, and Mrs. COLLINS.

H. Con. Res. 39: Mr. McGRATH, Mr. WILSON, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. RAY, Mr. TALLON, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. McCLOSKEY.

H. Con. Res. 40: Mr. GOSS, and Mr. COBLE.

H. Con. Res. 46: Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. McMILLAN of North Carolina, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. KYL, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. MCCURDY, and Mr. DORNAN of California.

H. Con. Res. 48: Mr. FUSTER, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. DIXON, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. WEISS, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. CARPER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. ROYBAL, and Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.

H. Con. Res. 51: Mr. AKAKA, Mr. BATES, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. CLAY, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PAXON, Mr. PENNY, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. SMITH of Mississippi, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. STARK, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. BONIOR.

H. Res. 102: Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. COYNE, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. WEISS, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. VENTO, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BATES, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. CONTE, Mr. SABO, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. FRANK, Mr. HOYER, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. PENNY, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. LELAND, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Mr. TORRES, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. HENRY, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. BERUTER, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. INHOPE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. OWENS of Utah.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1087: Mr. RAHALL.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER
The President pro tempore recognized the majority leader as requested.

THE JOURNAL
Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. FRANK, and I have announced that the joint resolution is approved for one of the preceding bills to be reported to the House.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER
The President pro tempore recognized the majority leader as requested.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER
The President pro tempore recognized the majority leader as requested.